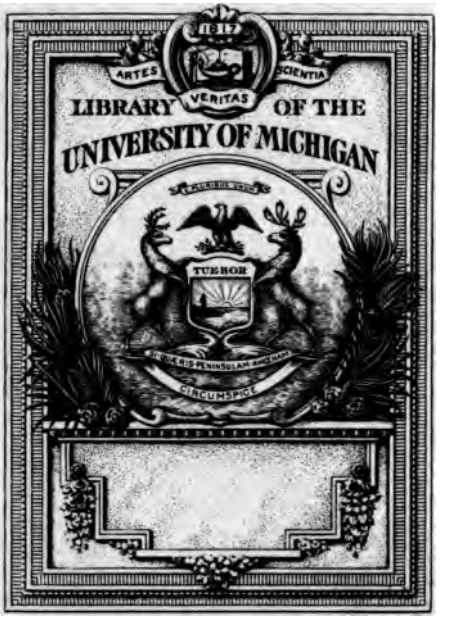
JOAN OF ARC
FRENCH COMPOSITION

H. A. GUERBER

NEW YORK - CINCINNATI - CHICAGO
AMERICAN - BOOK - COMPANY



JOAN OF ARC

FRENCH COMPOSITION

WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY

BY

H. A. GUERBER

NEW YORK -:- CINCINNATI -:- CHICAGO

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TO

THE MEMORY OF MY PUPIL

Nettie Tompkins La Fetra

Gift
[illegible] Ellinger and
Margaret Ellinger Huggard
6-23-1933

PREFACE

COLLEGE and Regent requirements call for considerable translation from English into French of consecutive passages. The following biographical sketch is intended as a bridge between the customary grammar work and selected passages from the works of various writers.

Teachers will find that the best results can be attained by first translating this material at sight in class, having the written version made afterwards from memory.

While copious notes and a complete vocabulary have been annexed, they will not be necessary if this method is pursued, and it will be found that students will learn most if they depend on memory rather than upon external helps. Much material like this is supplied off-hand to my own pupils for rapid translation, and this is offered to the public in the hope that it may prove both suggestive and helpful.

H. A. GUERBER.

JOAN OF ARC = JEANNE D'ARC

[*Words in italics are to be omitted in translation.*]

I

THE CHILDHOOD OF JOAN

The French heroine, Joan of Arc, was born[1] *on* the sixth *of* January, *one* thousand four hundred *and* twelve, in the little village of Domremy, which is situated in the north-eastern part[2] of France, between the provinces of Champagne and of Lorraine.

Her parents were respectable peasants, but not of the poorest class; she had three brothers and one sister, and was probably the youngest of the family. Joan may have kept[3] sheep in her childhood, as do[4] most country children in Europe, but she was not *a* shepherdess, as many people have supposed.[5]

Her mother taught her to spin, to weave, to sew, to knit, and even to embroider. She was so clever with her needle, that it may be that some[6] of the handsome church vestments which are preserved in the treasury of the cathedral of Rheims were[7] embroidered by her.

Joan's mother was very pious, and she not only taught her children to recite their prayers and the creed, but also told them Bible stories, and anecdotes of the lives[8] of the saints and martyrs.

[1] Translate by the Past Indefinite or Past Definite.
[2] *in the part northeast*, or *to the northeast.*
[3] *It may be that Joan kept.*
[4] *as it do.*
[5] *it have supposed.*
[6] quelques-uns.
[7] Past Subjunctive.
[8] *of the life.*

Although small, the village church had, without doubt, some stained glass windows, and a picture on the altar, where St. Michael, trampling the dragon, St. Catherine, and St. Margaret were duly represented. These saints, whose picturesque adventures always strike a childish imagination, must have[1] been Joan's favorites, for during her short career she often makes mention of them, adding that many saints and angels, whom she does not name, accompanied them, when they appeared to her.

II

The State of France

France was then in a pitiable condition.[2] The king — poor Charles *the* Sixth[3] — had been crazy or imbecile since thirteen hundred *and* ninety-two. His wife, the horrid Isabeau de Bavière, was not faithful to him, and by her bad conduct had helped to bring about the ruin of France. It was, moreover, in the very midst of the Hundred Years' War, when the English were trying to obtain possession of the throne of France.

The two disastrous battles of Crécy and of Poitiers, under the predecessors of Charles VI, had been followed by the defeat of Azincourt, in fourteen fifteen, during his own reign, and the French were naturally very discouraged.

As if these misfortunes were not enough, poor France was also torn by civil war, for two of the great peers of the realm, the dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, after having been secret enemies for *a* long time, had come to[4] open

[1] *must have* = devoir.
[2] *condition pitiable.*
[3] *the poor Charles six.*
[4] en venir à.

hostilities. One evening, when the duke of Orleans was returning home, he was attacked and murdered by the servants of the duke of Burgundy in the streets of Paris.

The result of this crime was a civil war, during which the partisans of the deceased duke — led by his son's father-in-law, the count of Armagnac — made bitter war against the Burgundians.

The court, under the influence of the queen, — who, during the insanity of the king, governed France, although very badly — ranged itself either on one side or on the other, according to her fancy.

The Dauphin — a rather weak and worthless prince[1] — often quarreled with his mother, and joined the opposite party. Weary of warfare, a peace was proposed[2] in *one* thousand four hundred *and* nineteen, and a meeting was arranged[2] between the Dauphin and the duke of Burgundy, at the bridge of Montereau.

There, either by accident or by premeditation, the duke was murdered, and the Burgundians, exasperated by this treachery, joined the English.

III

A Shameful Treaty

The English had little by little become masters of the greater part of France, and in *one* thousand four hundred *and* twenty, Henry *the* Fifth of England forced Charles *the* Sixth to sign the treaty of Troyes. By this treaty, the French king pledged himself to give his daughter Catherine

[1] *prince rather weak and insignificant.*

[2] Change passive to active, e.g., *one* (or *they*) *proposed a peace, etc.*

in marriage to the English king. He granted him, moreover, the title of Regent of France, promising him the crown at his death.

As the king of France was insane or imbecile, he was forgiven[1] for this shameful treaty, but the queen, who signed it too, was inexcusable, for she was in no wise crazy, or idiotic. Besides, by this treaty she was depriving her own son of the crown — a not very motherly act;[2] but she had never shown him great affection.

The king of England was young and strong when he signed this treaty, while the French monarch was weak, sickly, and past fifty.[3] Still,[4] contrary to all expectation, the strong young man died first,[5] although only *a* short time before his sickly father-in-law. His infant son was proclaimed[1] king of France and of England at nine months *of age*.

At the same time, as "the king of France does not die," the Dauphin was proclaimed king, but he could not be crowned because Rheims — *the* city where this ceremony always took place — was then in the hands of his enemies.

Indeed, his adversaries had possession of nearly all his realm, of which only a few towns remained to him.[6] As one of these was Bourges, the English called him in derision "King of Bourges." For seven years Charles led, therefore, a very agitated life, although he seems to have troubled very little about the misfortunes of his people.

In *one* thousand four hundred *and* twenty-eight, the king

[1] Change passive to active, e.g., *one* (or *they*) *forgave him, etc.*

[2] *an act* (or *deed*) *little maternal.*

[3] *had past the fifties.*

[4] *Still = however.*

[5] *the young man strong died the first.*

[6] *of which there remained to him only a few towns.*

was not yet crowned, and Orleans, the last large city which was still faithful to him, was besieged by the English. Unless this city were helped, it would soon fall into the hands of the foreigners, who had built tall towers from which they threw arrows, stones, and all sorts of projectiles into the besieged city, where thirty thousand inhabitants were imprisoned.

IV

THE FAIRIES' TREE[1]

Joan was only three years old[2] when the battle of Azincourt took place. As she was in a village which was faithful to the king, but near the frontier of Burgundy, she often saw soldiers, and heard the peasants talk of war.

Once, during her childhood, she and her family were obliged to flee, and when they returned to Domremy they found their houses either pillaged or burned, their harvests destroyed, and their flocks killed or stolen. Such an event,[3] in a small village, always causes such a sensation[3] that people talk about it by the hearth for many *long* years. In those days, when there was little or no news save of war, the remembrance of the sufferings which they had borne was incessantly revived in the minds of the simple peasants.

Joan herself remembered this flight, she heard these stories told many times,[4] she saw soldiers pass[5] through the village on their way to join the army to serve their time, — for soldiers used to serve a certain number of days, generally forty, and at the end of that time used to

[1] *The Tree of the Fairies.*
[2] *Joan had only three years.*
[3] *A such event, etc.*
[4] *she heard relate these stories many times.*
[5] *she saw pass some soldiers.*

return home without caring whether the war was finished or not.

Not far from the village there was an oak, which was so old that it was known as the druid tree, the fairies' tree, or the tree of the good ladies. Here the fairies were supposed to come by moonlight, to dance on the grass, and to drink the water of a spring, which was called[1] the fairies' well.

Although Joan did not believe in fairies, many people of her time were so superstitious that they used to hang wreaths of field flowers on the branches to please the good ladies, as they called the fairies. Joan was very fond of flowers, too, but her bouquets and wreaths were always deposited at the feet of the images of the Virgin, or of her favorite saints, St. Michael the archangel, St. Catherine the spouse of Christ, and St. Margaret, the one who slew the dragon.

V

Joan's Visions

Our heroine was only about thirteen years old when she had her first vision. She did not speak of it then, but later, at her trial, she said that she was alone in the garden, working,[2] when she saw a bright light, and heard a voice which said: "Joan, be *a* good child, go often to church!"

Of course, the little girl was surprised and astonished; but such advice could come only from an angel, and as Joan liked to go to church, she obeyed, and did not say anything[3] of the light, of the voice, or of the advice it had given her. Most children find *it* very difficult to tell things

[1] Change passive to active. [2] *to work.*
[3] *and did not say word.*

which they do not fully understand, and Joan, who was so unlike her companions in many ways, was very much like them in this respect.

After this, she often saw the same light and heard the same voice. It was generally when she was alone in the fields, in the woods, or in the garden, for at first her apparitions did not visit her in the house.

Little by little, the small peasant girl grew accustomed to these visits, and taking courage, looked in the direction whence the light came and saw — or imagined she saw — some radiant forms, one of which was like a man, with wings, who[1] had a crown upon *his* (the) head.

Again the mysterious voice bade her be good and go to church, and related to her the sad story of her native country, which was suffering so much from the war. The heart of the little girl was very tender; she could not endure to see any one suffer, and when she learned all the miseries to which the poor people were subjected, she longed to help them.

But Joan was very young and ignorant, and at first she doubted whether the voice she heard was that of St. Michael or not.[2] This doubt cleared at last, and as long as she lived she firmly believed that she had seen and heard the archangel, the one who, she had been told,[3] led the heavenly host.

VI

Joan's Mission

One day, the angel spoke more clearly still: "Joan," said he, "you must go[4] *and* help the king of France; for it is you who shall give back the kingdom to him."

[1] *and who*
[2] *or no.*
[3] *one to her had said.*
[4] *it is necessary that you go.*

Poor Joan[1] trembled on hearing these words, and replied timidly, "My Lord, I am only a poor girl, I cannot ride or lead armed men."[2] Without paying attention to this objection, the angel continued: "Go to my lord of Baudricourt, captain of Vaucouleurs, and he will take you to the king. St. Catherine and St. Margaret will come *and* help you."

Frightened by these words, Joan began to cry, for she was gentle and timid and she did not want to go among rough soldiers, where she would see blood shed.[3] She did not speak of this vision either, or of what the angel had said, but she thought of it night and day.

Finally, she could not think of anything else, and as the angel visited her several times, repeating the same words, and as St. Catherine and St. Margaret came also to encourage her, she came at last to believe that God had really chosen her to deliver France.

This belief was strengthened by a very old prophecy, known as *the* prophecy of Merlin, which said that the realm would be lost by a woman and saved by a maid. France was indeed nearly lost, and its ruin was justly attributed to Queen Isabeau. If France was lost by her, — a woman, — why should it not be saved by Joan, — a maid, — as had been predicted?[4]

Little by little, the saints, or as Joan always called them "my voices," explained to her what she was to do,[5] encouraged her, and determined her to do her best.[6] But it was mainly because she pitied the poor *people* that she yielded and accepted the mission which they proposed to her.

[1] *The poor Joan.*
[2] *conduct some men armed.*
[3] *would see to shed the blood.*
[4] Change passive to active.
[5] *that which she had to do.*
[6] *to do of her best.*

VII

Joan's Suitor

Although Joan had not spoken to her family, or to the priests, of her voices and of her mission, they had become aware that something strange was happening. She was not like the other girls of her age; she did not like to dance, or have a good time; she sat alone,[1] sewing or spinning, for she was very industrious, and went to church as often as possible.

In fact, she was so fond of going to church that she made small presents to the bell-ringer, to persuade him to ring the bells more regularly, for it seems that he sometimes forgot to do his duty.

But, if Joan avoided the young people and their pleasures, she was always ready to help the poor, nurse the sick, take care of small children, and lead the old and infirm to church.

Joan's parents noticed how dreamy she was[2] and thought that the best way to rouse her would be to find her a husband. As she was the daughter of the richest man in the village, several suitors had already presented themselves.

The young girl had, it is true, insisted *ever* since her thirteenth year — when she had her visions for the first time — that she would never marry, and would die *a* virgin. But her parents paid no attention to this declaration and told her, one fine day, that they had chosen a husband for her. When the girl repeated that she did not want to marry, they insisted in their turn.

As Joan showed herself obstinate, — probably for the first

[1] *she remained seated alone to sew or to spin.* [2] *how she was dreamy.*

time in her life[1] — they advised the young man to declare that he had Joan's promise, and claim her as *his* wife. But, timid as she was, Joan presented herself before the lawyers, and swore that she had not promised anything of the sort.

The lawyers, having discovered that she told the truth, and that the young man was trying to force her *in*to a marriage against her will, told the young girl that she could return home in peace, and that this suitor would not molest her again.

VIII

The Wrath of Joan's Father

The parents of Joan were very much displeased with her, because she would not marry[2] the man whom they had chosen, but this displeasure was nothing compared to the anger of Jacques d'Arc when he learned that his daughter wanted to join the army.

There were women, as he knew, who followed the soldiers from place to place, but these were[3] bad women, as a rule. When Joan told him that she wanted to leave, he became angry, and replied that he would rather drown her with his own hands, in the river near the house, than see her disgrace the family as she proposed.[4]

Joan wept and implored in vain; her father and all her family said that she was crazy, and must[5] stay at home, work hard,[6] marry, and become *a* good wife and mother, like the other women of the village.

[1] *of her life.*
[2] espouse.
[3] c'étaient.
[4] *as she proposed to do it.*
[5] devoir.
[6] *well work.*

When Joan saw that it was impossible to bring her father to take a sensible view of the matter, she became silent and did not speak any more to her family on this subject.[1]

But, as in spite of these discouragements the voices were becoming more and more urgent, and as she knew that she alone could put *an* end to the war and drive the English out of France, she finally resolved to brave parental displeasure,[2] and as she expressed it "go to France."

IX

The Lord of Baudricourt's Advice

It was impossible for a young and ignorant girl to cross[3] alone all the leagues between Domremy and the stronghold on the Loire where the king sojourned. She had to have a guide[4] and an escort, and the voices had repeatedly told her to address herself to Robert of Baudricourt for both.

This lord was well known at Domremy, although he dwelt at Vaucouleurs in a fortified castle. As Jacques d'Arc would not hear[5] of his daughter's plans, she asked permission[6] to visit an uncle, whose wife was sick.

This uncle, who was called Durand Laxart, lived in a small village near Vaucouleurs, and knew the lord of Baudricourt very well. Joan related to him what her voices had said, and evidently succeeded in persuading him that she was the girl who was to[7] save France, for he consented to go to Vaucouleurs to ask the lord of Baudricourt's advice.[8]

[1] *to this subject.*

[2] *anger.*

[3] *It was impossible that a young girl ignorant should cross.* Imperfect Subjunctive.

[4] *It to her was necessary a guide.*

[5] *hear speak.*

[6] *she asked the permission.*

[7] devait.

[8] *to ask advice to the lord of Baudricourt.*

The worthy man was received by the nobleman, who, however, soon interrupted his speech, saying:[1] "Box her ears, and send her home to her mother!" The idea of a young peasant *girl*, so simple and ignorant, among brutal soldiers was unbearable.

Besides, if the best generals of France had not been able to stop the English and to save France, how could a weak woman expect to do it?[2] But, although the lord of Baudricourt was sure that Joan was crazy, her uncle still had faith in her and in her mission. It is probable that Joan had accompanied him to Vaucouleurs, and was waiting somewhere to be summoned *to the* presence of the lord, whom her voices had designated as the one who was to help her.

She must have been greatly disappointed, therefore, *on* that Ascension Day, the thirteenth *of* May *one* thousand four hundred *and* twenty-eight, when her uncle rejoined her, and told her that the lord of Baudricourt had made fun of her plans, and advised her to return home and resume the peaceful occupations of a woman, leaving war to men.[3]

X

The Second Interview

Although most girls would have been discouraged, Joan persisted none the less, insisting that her voices bade her seek the lord of Baudricourt and speak to him in person.

All the people of the village were now talking of the young peasant *girl*, so simple and modest, who spent much time

[1] *in saying.* [2] *how a weak woman could she expect to do it.*
[3] *leaving the war to the men.*

on *her* knees before the altar, and who was always gentle and ready to help every one.

The poor people were the first to believe in her mission, and they talked so much about Joan, about her visions, and of what she was to do, that the lord of Baudricourt consented at last to see her.

Convinced, as she was,[1] that she was sent by God, Joan presented herself before this mighty personage without showing any of the timidity of her sex or of her class.

A young man, who was present at the interview, described it, twenty-five years later, about in these terms:

"She said that she came to Robert on the part of her Lord, that he should[2] send her to the Dauphin, and tell him to hold out and have no fear,[3] for the Lord would send him succor before the middle of Lent.

"She also said that France did not belong to the Dauphin, but to her Lord; still, her Lord willed that the Dauphin should be its king,[4] and that in spite of his enemies, she herself[5] would take him to Rheims to be consecrated there."

When Robert de Baudricourt, thinking to intimidate her, suddenly asked: "Who is this Lord of whom you speak?" the maid replied with great dignity and simplicity: "The King of Heaven, my Lord and yours."

After this interview, which seems to have been useless also, Joan returned to the house of her relatives, in a neighboring village. But now not only the peasants of this village, but all those of the neighborhood, as well as all the soldiers and nobles who had been present at her interview with the lord of Baudricourt, spoke of her, and of her mission.

[1] *as she it was.*
[2] devrait.
[3] *to fear nothing.*
[4] *of it be king.*
[5] elle-même.

XI

Joan's Interview with the Duke of Lorraine

Three weeks elapsed between Joan's second and third interviews with the lord of Baudricourt. During this time, they say that a message was sent to the king, at Chinon, telling him what had happened.

The answer must have[1] been favorable, for the lord of Baudricourt consented, at last, although reluctantly, to send Joan to the king, as she had asked.[2] Still, to make sure that there was no magic at work, he sent the priest to Joan, bidding him sprinkle her with holy water, and examine her to make sure that she was not in league with Satan.

The priest, seeing that Joan received him on her knees, that she kissed the cross, and that she neither trembled nor cried[3] when he sprinkled her with holy water, concluded that she was *a* good Christian. This conclusion was strengthened by the conversation which he had with her, and after having again heard her confession, he declared that she was indeed a good and holy girl.

When Robert de Baudricourt asked Joan when she wanted to leave, she replied: "Rather to-day than to-morrow, rather to-morrow than later." They therefore began to make the necessary preparations, and, as the voices had told Joan to clothe herself like a man, they had clothes made for her,[4] and armor.

Meanwhile, wishing probably to make sure whether Joan would behave suitably at court, they sent her to Nancy, to the duke of Lorraine, who was ill. He had expressed a

[1] devoir.
[2] *as she had asked it.*
[3] *that she trembled not and cried not.*
[4] *they to her made to make some clothes.*

wish to see Joan, thinking, perchance, that she would do a miracle in his favor, and restore his health.[1]

Accompanied by her uncle, and by John of Metz, — the old nobleman who had believed in her mission *ever* since he had seen and heard her at her second interview with the lord of Baudricourt, — Joan betook herself to Nancy.

There, she gave good advice to the duke, telling him to think more of his soul than of his body. But she showed so much modesty and dignity, as well as patriotism — for she persuaded the duke to send his son-in-law to help[2] the king — that everybody admired her very much.

XII

Joan's Prediction

Joan was in a hurry to leave,[3] for, as she said repeatedly, there had already been too many delays. The city of Orleans was besieged by the English, and had need of help. The people were already beginning to suffer from hunger there, and an attempt to procure for them some dried fish for Lent had failed.

The English convoy had been attacked by the French, and during the battle the dried fish had been overturned and scattered on the ground. Hence, this encounter is known in history[4] as the Day of the Herrings. It took place about the middle[5] of February *one* thousand four hundred *and* twenty-nine.

On her return from Nancy, Joan announced that her

[1] *to him would restore health.*
[2] *to the succor of.*
[3] *was pressed to depart.*
[4] *in the history.*
[5] *to the middle.*

voices had told her that this defeat had taken place, *on* such *a* day, naming the place. It was impossible that she should have had any news, by ordinary ways, for there was then no telegraph, no telephone, and not even any regular post.

5 When the news arrived, therefore, a week or even a fortnight later,[1] confirming exactly what Joan had said, everybody in the village became very enthusiastic. They wanted her to leave[2] immediately, but her father, in anger, ordered her to come home, threatening to curse her as *a* disobedient 10 daughter.

During this time, all her family were very unhappy, for the father was always in[3] a bad temper, saying that it was a shame to encourage a poor girl like Joan to join the army, where she would meet men who had no respect 15 for women.

The poor mother did not dare say *a* word, although she did not believe that Joan was — as her husband insisted — *a* bad girl. She knew how good and pure her daughter was,[4] and it is perhaps she who secretly encouraged her son 20 Peter to go *and* join his sister a little later.

XIII

Joan's Departure

The preparations for the departure of Joan were advancing, although not as rapidly as she could have wished.[5] The poor people of the neighborhood had wanted to do their share, and had subscribed enough money to buy her a horse.

[1] *eight or even fifteen days later.*
[2] *They wanted that she might depart.*
[3] *of.*
[4] *how much her daughter was good and pure.*
[5] Conditional Past.

The old knight, Jean de Metz, who was to be one[1] of the small troop which served as her escort,[2] sent her clothes and armor, and the lord of Baudricourt gave her a sword.

5 Joan now left off the red woolen dress which most peasant girls wore, and took off her white *linen* headdress. She cut *off* her long hair with her own hand, and, when she had donned her new costume, she looked like a young boy.

Her escort was composed of eight men, among whom, 10 according to certain historians, there were one or two of her brothers. Other writers,[3] however, declare that Joan set out bravely with strangers, and that her brothers joined her only later.

Before leaving, *on* the twenty-third *of* February, *one* 15 thousand four hundred *and* twenty-nine, the lord of Baudricourt made every member of the small troop swear[4] to respect and protect Joan, and to lead her safely to Chinon. He saw the little procession depart and said to the young heroine: "Go, and let what will happen."[5]

20 But the villagers trembled when they saw this small troop, which had to cross more than *one* hundred *and* fifty leagues of a country occupied for the greater part by the enemy. It was also necessary to cross five rivers, and, moreover, the season was not very favorable, for it was in 25 winter.

Happy to set out, at last, to do the work which she was to accomplish, Joan rode bravely among these men, who all considered her as a saint or as an inspired creature. When they used to halt to rest, Joan spent nearly all her

[1] *make part.*
[2] *to her served as escort.*
[3] *Some other writers.*
[4] *made swear to every member of the small troop.*
[5] Allez, et advienne que pourra.

time in prayer, and she repeatedly remarked that all would go well if they could hear mass[1] every day.

However, this was impossible, for they dared not enter towns or villages, as a rule, for fear of the enemy. They
5 even traveled by night, resting during the day, and, although obliged to sleep *out* in the open air, in winter, Joan did not complain a single time.

XIV

Joan Recognizes the King

After a journey of eleven days, Joan arrived at last at Fierbois, which was only a few miles from[2] Chinon, where
10 were the king and his court. Joan is said to have written a letter[3] to the king, but in spite of that, she saw him only two or three days after her arrival, when the mother-in-law of the monarch procured an interview *for* her.

The king's affairs were now in a very bad condition, for
15 not only was Orleans besieged and vainly asking help,[4] but the king had only two gold pieces *left* in his treasury. They relate that he ordered a pair of new shoes, but that his shoemaker refused to let him have them,[5] because he did not have the money to pay in cash for them.

20 It was therefore time that something should happen, and, when the king heard that Joan had come and was asking to speak to him, he sent for her. In order to discover whether she was truly inspired, he placed one of his courtiers, magnificently clad, on his throne under the dais,
25 and hid himself among the spectators.

[1] *hear the mass.*
[2] *which was but to a few miles from.*
[3] *They say that Joan wrote.*
[4] *and asked vainly help.*
[5] *to give them to him.*

All the court was assembled to see the young peasant *girl*, of whom they told such strange things.[1] She entered, modest and quiet as usual, cast one glance at the person seated on the throne, and then commenced to seek with her eyes[2] in the hall.

All at once she perceived the king, who was hiding behind a few of his courtiers. She drew near him, and falling on *her* knees before him, cried: "God give you good life, noble king."[3]

"But," said Charles, "I am not the king. This,"[4] pointing to the courtier who represented him, "is[4] the king."

But the simple country girl said: "Noble Prince, it is you and no other." Then, rising, she added: "Noble Dauphin, I am Joan the maid; I am sent by the King of Heaven, to tell you that you shall be consecrated and crowned at Rheims, and that I shall be the lieutenant of the king of France."

The king and all the witnesses were thoroughly convinced that this simple maiden had supernatural powers.

XV

The King's Secret Prayer

The king led Joan apart and had a short conversation with her. One of the confidants of the sovereign has related the subject of this conversation. It seems that in the time[5] of the poor king Charles *the* Sixth, the Dauphin had gone one morning, all alone, into his oratory. There he had

[1] *some things so strange.*
[2] *of the eyes.*
[3] gentil roi, a term often used by Joan.
[4] voici.
[5] Il paraît qu'au temps.

made a prayer to our Lord, in his heart, without pronouncing any words.

In this silent prayer he had said that he did not know if he was the true heir, and if France belonged to him by right. He asked God to defend him if he was really the king, and to help him to escape to Spain or Scotland, if he was not.[1]

In his first conversation with Joan in private, she said to the king: "I have to tell you, from my Lord, that you are the true heir of France, and the son of the king. God has sent me to conduct you to Rheims, so that you may receive[2] your crown and be consecrated."

The king considered these words a direct answer to his secret prayer. He ceased to doubt that he was the true king, and took courage again. However, he was timid by nature, and for fear lest Joan was inspired by Satan, he had her examined[3] by an ecclesiastical council at Poitiers.

Here Joan was questioned by a half dozen bishops, and by several monks. One of the latter, seeking to intimidate her, said: "You say that God will deliver France; if he has so determined, he has no need of men at arms."

"Ah," cried the girl, "the men must fight,[4] God will give them the victory." Another man, who had a southern accent, asked her whether her voices spoke French. "Yes," answered Joan, "better than yours." When he asked her also: "Do you believe in God?" she retorted: "Better than you *do*."

When the priests added: "You speak in vain;[5] God does not want us to believe you unless you show us some sign," Joan replied: "I have not come to Poitiers to give

[1] *if he it was not.*
[2] pussiez recevoir.
[3] *he her made to examine.*
[4] *it is necessary that the men fight.*
[5] Vous avez beau parler.

signs.[1] But take me to Orleans, and then I will show you the signs I am sent to show.[2] Give me as small a band as you please, but let me go."

XVI

Joan's Examination

The conferences at Poitiers lasted about three weeks, and while the priests were questioning her, she made many wise answers to their foolish questions. A few of these answers have been preserved. One day, she said: "Although I do not know A or B,[3] what I do know is[4] that I am sent by the King of Heaven to raise the siege of Orleans, and to conduct the king to Rheims in order that he shall there be anointed and crowned."[5]

Another time when they brought to her piles of books and parchments she cried: "God's books are more to me than all these!" As if these investigations did not suffice, they sent a commission to Domremy to discover whether Joan had a good reputation in her own village.

The character and life of the young girl had always been irreproachable, so the Parliament of Poitiers decided that she had not been sent by the devil, and that the king could make use of her without danger. She returned, therefore, to Chinon, near the Loire, where the king named her general-in-chief of the army.

With such a title she had to have a staff,[6] and she chose

[1] *in order to make some signs.*
[2] *that I am sent in order to show you.*
[3] Quoique je ne sache ni A ni B.
[4] *that which I know, it is that.*
[5] *in order that he there be anointed and crowned.*
[6] *it to her was necessary a staff.*

her faithful companions, and one or two of her brothers, to make part of her military house*hold*. The king gave her silver armor, a fine horse, and a white satin standard; but, when he wished to give her a sword, she said that the sword which she was to[1] carry, and which had five crosses on the blade, was buried behind the altar in the church of Fierbois.

They sent to Fierbois, where the sword was found[2] just as she had indicated.[3] The sword was very rusty, but it was cleaned,[2] and a new scabbard was made,[2] because the old *one* no longer existed.

Thus equipped Joan set out to join the army at Blois, where the great generals, La Hire and Dunois, placed themselves under her orders. The army was large, but the soldiers were afraid of the English, who had crushed three French armies; one at Crécy in *one* thousand three hundred *and* forty-six, another at Poitiers in *one* thousand three hundred *and* fifty-six, and the last at Azincourt in *one* thousand four hundred *and* fifteen. Besides, since then, the English had taken possession of nearly all France.

XVII

La Hire's Prayer

Joan had written a letter to the English, that is to say, she had dictated a letter which had been sent to them before her departure from Blois. In this letter, which began with the words "Jhesus Maria," — the same which were embroidered on the banner which she "loved forty times as much as her sword," — she said among other things: "Give

[1] devoir. [2] Change passive to active.
[3] *just as she had indicated it.*

back to the maid, who is sent here from God, the King of Heaven, the keys of all the good towns which you have taken by violence in His France. She is sent from God to redeem the rights of the king. She is ready to make peace[1] if you will hear reason, and be just toward France, and pay *for* what you have taken."

Her letter was long, very simple, and very direct, but it must have[2] seemed very strange to the English, who considered the maid an[3] emissary of Satan.

Joan of Arc commenced her work as[4] general by a radical reform of the army. She sent away all the women who were in the camp, she insisted that all the soldiers go[5] to church, and she made them confess before the battle. Even La Hire, who blasphemed always, dared no longer swear save "by my stick," a very innocent oath, if ever there was one.[6]

When the priest told La Hire to confess, the old sinner, who did not know *how* to do it, said: "My father, you have confessed many soldiers, have you not?"[7] "Oh, yes," answered the priest.

"Well," said La Hire, "you know all they do which is bad. Don't you?[7] I have done all that they do, I have said all that they say; won't that do for a confession?"[8] The priest said that he thought so,[9] and promised to absolve La Hire if he would only[10] recite a prayer to show that he was penitent.

[1] *to make the peace.*
[2] devoir.
[3] *as.*
[4] *of general.*
[5] Imperfect Subjunctive.
[6] si jamais il en fut.
[7] A question following an assertion on the same subject is always translated by "n'est-ce pas?"
[8] est-ce que cela ne servira pas de confession?
[9] *that he thought that yes.*
[10] *were willing.*

The general was willing, but he knew no prayer. They told him, "Make one.[1] Kneel down and speak to God as you would speak to the king." The general knelt, and in a loud tone recited the following prayer: "Lord God, do unto La Hire to-day, as La Hire would do unto you[2] if he were God and if you were La Hire. Amen."

XVIII

The Entrance into Orleans

It was the twenty-seventh *of* April, *one* thousand four hundred *and* twenty-nine, when the army at last set out for Orleans. Joan had made all her plans to enter the city by the north, because she knew that the bridge across the Loire was in the hands of the English. She was bringing provisions for the famished inhabitants, and an army of ten or twelve thousand men, who were anxious to attack and drive away the English.

The generals, who did not approve of Joan's plan to force her way through the enemy's lines and enter the besieged city, led the army along the left bank. When Joan arrived near Orleans, and found the river between her*self* and the city, she expressed her displeasure very frankly.

She said to Dunois,—a son of the late duke of Orleans,—who had given this advice to the army: "The counsel of God, our Lord, is more sure and more powerful than yours." Then, as there were not boats enough to transport all the army to[3] the other side, she sent it back to Blois, giving order*s* that it rejoin her, as soon as possible, under the walls of Orleans, coming along the right bank.

[1] *Make one of them.* [2] *for you.* [3] *of the other side.*

The provisions were laden on boats, although the wind was against them.[1] But Joan said: "Have patience; by the help of God, all will go well." A few minutes later the wind changed as *if* by miracle, and the heavily laden boats[2] arrived at Orleans without the English having even tried to seize them.[3]

The provisions having reached[4] the city, Joan, with La Hire, Dunois, and about two hundred men, betook herself to one of the city gates, and was admitted into Orleans, April twenty-ninth, at eight o'clock in the evening.

She was received there with a joy which bordered on delirium. She was riding a white horse and carried her white banner, which she loved so dearly. This young girl, in her silver armor, at the head of all those men of war, seemed to the inhabitants of Orleans like the angel St. Michael, and they received her with loud cries, kissing her hands and feet[5] and any part of her dress or armor which they could touch.

They led her to the house of the treasurer, where she refused all food save five or six slices of bread, which she dipped in her wine and water.[6] Then she withdrew to the room which she shared with the little daughter of the treasurer.

XIX

Joan's First Success

Arrived at Orleans, Joan sent *out* two heralds to summon the English "in God's name," to evacuate the towers which

[1] *contrary.*
[2] *boats heavily laden.*
[3] *without that the English had* (Imperf. Subj.) *even tried to seize them.*
[4] *being arrived at the city.*
[5] *to her kissing the hands and the feet.*
[6] son eau rougie.

they had built around Orleans and to return home. Instead of obeying, the English seized these two heralds and replied to Joan's summons by rough insults.

Before beginning war, Joan wanted to have her soldiers
5 who had not yet arrived. To hasten their movements, Dunois returned to Blois, and it was well he did so,[1] for traitors were advising the men to stay there, and not to rejoin[2] the maid, as she had told them. Joan went to meet the army, which entered Orleans without meeting any[3]
10 opposition on the part of the English.

The presence of Joan in the town had renewed the courage and the energy of the inhabitants to such *a* point that they resolved to arm and go *and* attack the English, while she and her generals were sleeping. You see, they were tired
15 after their early sortie in the morning[4] to meet and escort the army.

All at once Joan awoke with a start. Her voices had called her, and she exclaimed: "My voices tell me to go against the English. The blood of our soldiers is flowing!
20 Why did they not tell me? To arms! To arms!"

She ran down the stairs,[5] began to arm herself, asking *for* her horse, which her page brought her as soon as possible. In putting her[6] foot in the stirrup, she noticed that she did not have her standard. She asked *for* it, and her page quickly
25 handed it to her out of the window. Then she set out on a gallop and met some soldiers who were fleeing from the enemy, whom they had attacked at the fortress of St. Loup.

As soon as Joan perceived them she cried: "Forward! Follow me!" and all those who were fleeing, inspired by her

[1] bien lui en prit.
[2] de ne pas rejoindre.
[3] *slightest.*
[4] leur sortie matinale.
[5] *She descended running.*
[6] *the.*

voice, her look, and her words, turned and followed her. They had already lost the battle, but in a few minutes Joan won it again, and forcing her way through the throng, arrived at the bastille, or fortress of St. Loup.

5 There, a hard-fought battle took place. Joan had dismounted,[1] and, banner in hand, encouraged the men, who, animated by her example, fought like tigers.

XX

The Defeat of the English

The bastille of St. Loup having been taken, Joan returned in triumph to the city, where she was received with cheers.
10 They called her then for the first time the "Maid of Orleans." The inhabitants were delirious with joy, for they believed at last, after eight months of siege, that they would be delivered from the English's hands.

The next day, after having dispatched another letter to
15 her foes, Joan of Arc said to her almoner: "Rise early tomorrow, for we shall have a hard day's *work* before us. Keep close to me,[2] for I shall have much to do, more than I have ever had to do yet. I shall be wounded; my blood will flow."

20 Still, although her voices had warned her several times that she would be wounded *on* the sixth *of* May, she persisted none the less in leading an attack against the fort, or convent of the Augustines. There, as she had predicted,[3] she was wounded in the[4] shoulder.

25 The pain made her cry, and for some time she remained

[1] *had set foot to earth.*
[2] *Hold yourself near to me.*
[3] *as she had predicted it.*
[4] *to the shoulder.*

lying there, pale and discouraged, but when she heard the retreat sounded,[1] she remounted her horse,[2] and returned to the head of the troops, to the place where the men, encouraged by her presence, began again the attack.

Joan cried: "Watch my standard. When it touches the walls, the place is ours."[3]

A few minutes later a loud cry proclaimed that the white and gold banner,[4] which Joan held, had at last touched the walls, and the voice of Joan was heard[5] crying: "The victory is ours!"[3] The French succeeded, indeed, in driving the English *out* of this stronghold.

The English fled across the bridge, but more than five hundred were drowned in the Loire, among others the English general Glansdale, who had insulted Joan many times. When Joan saw him fall into the water,[6] she would have liked to save him, but his armor was so heavy that he sank like a stone, and never came *up* to the surface again.

Night had come, and Joan reëntered Orleans, bringing an English prisoner, as she had promised her host, to help them eat the fine fish which was served them for supper.[5]

XXI

The Deliverance of Orleans

By the taking of the bridge, Joan had delivered the city, and thus in about eight days the young peasant *girl* had accomplished what the generals and armies of France had not been able to accomplish in more than eight months.

[1] *heard to sound the retreat.*
[2] *she remounted to horse.*
[3] *is to us.*
[4] *the banner gold and silver.*
[5] Change passive to active.
[6] tomber à l'eau.

The cheers which had welcomed her arrival, her return with the army, her first success at St. Loup and that of the next day, were nothing compared to the ovation which was given to her, on her return that evening.[1] But Joan's wound still hurt her, and she was so tired that she passed through the crowd as in a dream.

Once home, however, she went to bed and a few minutes later, when the news spread that she had fallen asleep, all noise ceased in that part of the city. A few citizens even mounted guard to make sure that her sleep should not be disturbed, saying: "She has given us peace,[2] she shall have peace herself."

The next day was Sunday. After mass, Joan rode out[3] to see what the English were doing. They were beating a retreat. When Joan perceived that,[4] she cried: "Let them depart[5] in God's name; it is not His wish that we should attack them to-day, and we shall meet them again."

The news of the deliverance of Orleans spread throughout the country, and while the English proclaimed loudly that this success was due to magic arts only,[6] the French proclaimed just as loudly that the Maid of Orleans had been sent by God to deliver France from the hand of the oppressor.

The clerk of the Parliament at Paris inscribed this event in his register, drawing on the margin a little sketch of a woman in armor, holding in her right hand[7] a banner, on which are inscribed the letters I. H. S. In the other hand she holds a sword.

The deliverance of Orleans is still celebrated *on* the

[1] *that evening there.*
[2] *the peace.*
[3] *went out to horse.*
[4] *Joan became aware of it.*
[5] *That they may depart.*
[6] *was due but to arts magic.*
[7] *to the right hand.*

eighth *of* May every year, although more than four and three quarter centuries[1] have elapsed since Joan of Arc thus signalized herself. But, having delivered Orleans, the maid returned to Chinon, to persuade the king to go to Rheims, to be crowned there.

XXII

The King's Hesitation

The king came to meet Joan at Tours. As soon as she saw him, she dismounted and knelt before him. The king kissed her on the cheek, and granted her the right to place the royal lily of France on her coat of arms.

Joan now remained with the king, vainly trying to persuade him to set out for Rheims, for she *felt* (was) sure that only one year would be granted to her, wherein[2] she would be able to fulfill her mission.

One day, at Loches, when the king was locked up in his study, consulting[3] his principal advisers, Joan rapped on[4] the door and cried: "Noble Dauphin, don't hold so many and such long councils, but start at once for Rheims, to receive your crown."

"Do your voices inspire this advice?" asked the king's confessor.

"Yes," was the answer, "and with urgency."

Nevertheless the king still hesitated, for the English held many towns near there, and it would be difficult to reach Rheims without encountering them. Besides, it was necessary to invite the great princes and nobles to Rheims

[1] *four centuries and three quarters.*
[2] *wherein,* or *in the which.*
[3] *busy to consult.*
[4] *to.*

to be present at the ceremony, and, in those days, travel was slow.[1]

Then Joan suggested driving the English from their fortresses and encampments along the Loire. The king consented to that, and Joan set out. She was joined by Dunois, the duke of Alençon, and many other generals, and was soon at the head of an army of about eight thousand men. Even when she heard that a large English army was coming to meet her, she showed no fear, and simply said: "Were I not[2] sure of success, I would prefer to keep sheep than to endure these perils!"

XXIII

The Battle of Patay

At nine o'clock in the morning,[3] Joan gave the signal for the attack on Jargeon, telling the duke of Alençon: "Work! Work, and God will work with you!" She added that she had promised his wife to bring him back *to her*, safe and sound, and she kept her word, as history relates.[4]

She watched over him all day, and once she said to him, "Leave that spot, you are in danger there." A few minutes later, a lord who stood there[5] was killed by a stone, or by an arrow, thrown by one of the engines of the enemy. Joan herself was wounded by a stone, but in spite of the pain, she returned to the attack, climbing a ladder to give a[6] good example to her men.

Before this determined assault, the city surrendered.

[1] *the journeys were slow.*
[2] *If I were not.*
[3] *of the morning.*
[4] *as history relates it to us.*
[5] *who held himself there.*
[6] *the good example.*

The English general Suffolk vainly tried to flee; he was taken, but refused to hand over his sword to any one but[1] a knight. It is even said[2] that he knighted his captor,[3] on the battle-field, before handing him his sword.

5 This first success greatly encouraged the French army. Joan, reënforced by the troops of Richemont, was anxious to attack the English army. Unfortunately, however, nobody knew where the army was.[4] It happened, however, that a deer, fleeing from the French, rushed into the midst[5] 10 of the English. They shot at it,[6] thus revealing their neighborhood to their foes.

The English sent their heralds to the French with a challenge, but the maid replied: "Go, *and* tell your chiefs that it is too late for an encounter to-night,[7] but to-morrow, please 15 God and our Lady, we shall come to close quarters." When Alençon asked Joan what was to be[8] the issue of the fight, she calmly asked: "Have you good spurs?"

"What! do you mean that we shall turn our backs upon[9] our foes?" cried the astonished duke.

20 "Not so,"[10] replied Joan, "the English will not fight, they will flee, and you will want[11] good spurs to pursue them."

This prediction was soon verified. The English, who thought the maid was a servant of the devil, were seized 25 with a *sudden* panic and fled. They lost many men, and the battle, or Chase of Patay of the eighteenth *of* June, *one*

[1] qui que ce soit d'autre qu'un.
[2] *One says even.*
[3] *the one who had taken him.*
[4] *the army found itself.*
[5] *rushed itself to the very midst.*
[6] Ils lui tirèrent dessus.
[7] *that it is too late to have an encounter to-night.*
[8] *what would be.*
[9] *we shall turn the back to.*
[10] non pas.
[11] *will need.*

thousand four hundred *and* twenty-nine, partly effaced the shame of the French defeats at Crécy, Poitiers, and Azincourt.

XXIV

The Triumphal March to Rheims

The battle ended, Joan showed herself, as always, kind
5 and pitiful, for she knelt beside a dying Englishman, whom she cared for and comforted, sending for a priest, so that he could[1] die *like a* (in) good Christian.

In a fortnight, Joan had done more to drive the English from France than all the captains had done in many years.
10 She had taken three cities, and had defeated the enemy in one pitched battle. There was, therefore, no further reason preventing the king from starting for Rheims.

Joan sent a letter to the inhabitants of several neighboring towns, inviting all the citizens to the coronation, and,
15 ten days after the battle of Patay, the king and the court commenced their march to Rheims under her escort.

As the maid had predicted,[2] the cities along their way all surrendered one after another, *just* as soon as Joan made as though to attack them. Charles and Joan entered in
20 triumph, even in the city of Troyes, where the shameful treaty had been signed, nine years before.

Once, when the English were leaving a city, "with all that they had,"[3] Joan perceived that they were leading away some French prisoners. She stopped them, promised
25 to pay the captives' ransom, and freed them all.[4]

When they arrived near Châlons, Joan met *a* few of her

[1] Imperfect Subjunctive.
[2] *it had predicted.*
[3] *all that which they had.*
[4] *them delivered all*, or *them liberated all.*

old friends from Domremy, who had come hither to see her pass with the king. She told them that she feared nothing save treachery, which shows that she already suspected that she would be betrayed into the hands of the enemy.

5 The triumphal, or bloodless march, as it is called,[1] began at Gien, *on* the twenty-eighth *of* June, and ended at Rheims — which had also been in the hands of the English — the sixteenth *of* July.

When the king entered into this city, with Joan beside him, 10 they were received with loud joyful cries of "Christmas!" the people not knowing *how to* express otherwise their great bliss. Joan made the remark on that occasion: "When I die,[2] I should wish to be buried here among these good and devout people."[3]

15 The archbishop asked: "When and where do you expect[4] to die?" believing, perhaps, that Joan knew, but the maid of Orleans modestly replied: "I do not know, — that will come when God pleases,[5] but how I wish that God would allow me to return to my home, to[6] my sister and to my brothers! 20 For how glad they would be to see me again![7] Well, at any rate, I have done what my Savior commanded me to do."

XXV

The Coronation Preparations

Charles having entered Rheims, the next thing to do was to crown and anoint him king of France, in the Cathedral,

[1] *as one calls it.*
[2] *shall die.*
[3] *among this good people devout.*
[4] *do you think.*
[5] *will please.*
[6] auprès de.
[7] *For, how they would be glad to re-see me.*

a building which dates from the beginning of the thirteenth century, and which had already seen the consecration of ten or eleven kings of France.

This august ceremony was appointed for the morrow, 5 the seventeenth *of* July, *one* thousand four hundred *and* twenty-nine. But the real ceremony began *on* the eve of that great day, when the peers presented the king to the people.

It seems that the monarch and his nobles were on a plat- 10 form, near the choir of the Cathedral, whence the following proclamation was made aloud: "Here is your king, whom we, peers of France, crown *as* king and sovereign lord. And if there is any one here who has any objection to make, let him speak, and we will answer him. And to-morrow 15 he shall be consecrated by the grace of the Holy Spirit, if you have nothing to say against it."[1]

Again the old city reëchoed with the cries of "Christmas!" which seems to have served the same purpose as the more modern "Long live so and so," or the present "hurrah!"[2]

20 The night was spent in preparations for the ceremony, which, in spite of the haste and of the king's poverty, was very magnificent. Fortunately, the church itself was very rich, and it displayed all its treasures to do honor to the monarch.

25 The streets were all hung with tapestries, wine flowed on all sides, and people had come from far and near[3] to see the grand ceremony. Early in the morning, the procession left the archbishop's palace. There were, first, four peers of France, in armor, with their banners; they went to the 30 old church of St. Rémi, to get the "Sainte Ampoulle," the

[1] rien à y redire. [2] *or the hurrah of our days.*
[3] *from near and from far.*

vase of consecrated oil, which was always used[1] to anoint a new king.

A legend relates that when Clovis, first king of France, — and the first who bore the title of "Eldest Son of the Church" — was crowned at Rheims in four hundred *and* ninety-six, a dove descended from Heaven, bringing the oil for his consecration. It was evidently an inexhaustible vase, for although the oil had served for every consecration since then — and there had been many, for there are forty-nine kings in the chronological list between Clovis and Charles VII — there was still enough left[2] to anoint the fourteen kings who have succeeded him, until this day, in France.

XXVI

Joan's Request

Besides the satisfaction of having fulfilled the work which she was called upon to do,[3] Joan was to experience a great pleasure at Rheims, for she there saw again her old father, and the uncle who had helped her to start.

She was, besides, accompanied by her two brothers, to whom the king had given a welcome in the army,[4] and who had fought beside her during the Loire campaign. Old Jacques d'Arc was surprised to see his daughter among all these nobles, talking to them as simply as to the peasants of Domremy.

He was also amazed to see how well she appeared[5] in her

[1] *of which they always made use.*

[2] *there of it was still enough.*

[3] *which she was called to accomplish,* or *make.*

[4] *which the king had welcomed in the army.*

[5] comme elle avait bonne façon, *or* comme elle avait bon air.

silver armor, mounted on the black horse which the king had given her, wearing proudly her famous sword, and holding the white banner which she loved so dearly.

Later, when questioned[1] why she had carried her banner into the church for the consecration, she answered simply: "It had borne the burden,[2] so it had earned the honor," for, you see, she felt that the banner, which had led the French army in battle, had the right to figure in public *on* this day of triumph. After having seen the king crowned with her own eyes,[3] and, after having heard the joyful acclamations of the assembled people, Joan advanced, threw herself at the feet of the king, embraced his knees,[4] and cried:

"Gentle king, now is the pleasure of God fulfilled,[5] — whose will it was that I should raise[6] the siege of Orleans, and lead you[7] to this city of Rheims to receive your consecration. Now he has shown that you are the true king, and that the kingdom of France truly belongs to you alone. Now, my mission is fulfilled, and I have nothing more to do either at court or in the army; allow me therefore to withdraw to my village, near my parents, so that I may live there, as becomes a[8] humble and poor peasant girl;[9] and, sire, I will be more grateful for your simple leave, than if you named me the greatest lady in France after the queen."

The king, however, understood so little the choice soul speaking to him, that he answered this request by granting Joan a title, which she did not want, and which roused some jealousy among the nobles.

[1] *when one asked her.*
[2] été à la peine.
[3] *After having seen crown the king of her own eyes.*
[4] *to him embraced the knees.*
[5] *now the will of God is accomplished.*
[6] *who wished that I might raise.*
[7] Imperfect Subjunctive.
[8] comme il sied à.
[9] *a poor and humble peasant,* fem.

Then the king added that he still had need of her, for the English were still in France, and he wanted her to escort him[1] to Corbigny, where he had made *a* vow to go on a pilgrimage.

For the first time, Joan obeyed the king with regret, saying: "Alas! Alas! my voices had bidden me leave this very day; it is the first time that I disobey them, and I am much afraid lest mishap occur to me for it."[2]

XXVII

Joan's Reward

Having obtained what he wanted, without any consideration for Joan, the selfish monarch, who was not bad-hearted,[3] said: "You have saved the crown. Speak — require — demand; and whatsoever grace you shall ask, it shall be granted,[4] though it make the kingdom poor."

Falling on her knees, Joan said: "Then, oh gentle king, I pray you, give command that my village, poor and *hard* pressed by reason of the war, may have its taxes remitted."

The king was surprised. He cried: "She has won a kingdom, and crowned its king, and all she asks, and all that she wants to accept, is this poor grace — and even this is for others, and not for herself!"

You see, the king had finally recognized the dominant trait of Joan's character, her total lack of selfishness of any kind. He added: "She shall have her wish.[5] It is decreed, from this day forth, that Domremy, natal village of Joan of Arc, Deliverer of France, called *the* Maid of Orleans, is freed from all taxation forever."

[1] Imperfect Subjunctive.
[2] *and I fear much that there arrive misfortune to me on account of that.*
[3] *who had not bad heart.*
[4] *it to you shall be granted.*
[5] *that which she asks.*

This joyful news was borne to Domremy, not by Joan herself, but by her father. For some three hundred *and* sixty years, the village of Domremy paid no taxes. In the books of the tax-collector there was: "Domremy — Nothing
5 — The Maid."

But, when the Revolution came, the promise made to Joan was forgotten, and since then Domremy has again paid taxes, just like any other village in France. But all the soldiers, in passing through the village, always salute
10 the house where Joan was born, for all the French honor their noble young heroine.

The king had Joan's father and uncle presented to him,[1] gave orders that they should be considered[2] *the* guests of the crown, and gave them each a horse, *a* gift which filled
15 their cup of joy to overflowing.[3]

But, after the banquet, and while Joan was with her relatives at the inn where they lodged, a messenger suddenly came, asking her presence at the Council. So Joan bade good-by[4] to her father and uncle, and returned to her post.
20 But, instead of being commander in chief, she would have preferred to be Joan the peasant, and to return to Domremy to spin, knit, and sew by[5] her mother.

XXVIII

Joan's Disappointment

During the fortnight which followed the coronation, the king received the keys of the old historic towns of Laon and

[1] *The king to himself made present the father, etc.*
[2] *that one consider them.* Imperfect Subjunctive.
[3] *gift which made to overflow of joy their cup.*
[4] *Joan said therefore good-by to.* [5] auprès de.

Soissons, and of four other cities. Then, without consulting Joan, who was, however, commander in chief of the army, he made a fortnight's truce with the duke of Burgundy, to whom Joan had written a letter immediately after the coronation — summoning him to make peace with his master, and to cease to war against him and his servants.

The duke of Burgundy promised the king that at the end of the fortnight of truce he would surrender Paris peacefully. But he had really no intention to do anything of the sort.[1] On the contrary, his aim was to gain time.

Joan perceived this,[2] but what was done, was done, and there was nothing to be said against it. She busied herself during the truce with the Burgundians, in putting order in the army, whence, we are told, she drove the wicked women, striking them with the flat of her sword.

The blade, which was old and rusty, broke, as soon as it touched these women. At the sight of her broken sword, Joan started, and the king said to her: "Joan, you should have struck with the haft of your lance,[3] and not with that good sword which had come to you divinely."

"It goes as it came,[4] sire," said Joan, "for believe me, it is God's last warning, telling me to retire." But the king refused to believe her, and commenced to laugh at this persistence in believing in misfortune.[5] He offered his own sword to Joan, who refused it, saying carelessly that she would take one from the English which would serve her purpose.

But the loss of the "divine sword," as it is often called,[6]

[1] de faire quoi que ce soit de pareil.
[2] *became aware of this.*
[3] *you ought to have struck of the wood of your lance.*
[4] *It goes away as it is come.*
[5] *to believe to the misfortune.*
[6] *as one calls it often.*

was of bad omen, and many people still think to-day that Joan's luck ceased when her favorite weapon broke.

The truce had served the English, who now came out of Paris to try *and* stop the French. Moreover, the duke of Bedford sent an insolent letter to the newly crowned king, whom he contemptuously addressed[1] as "Charles, who called himself Dauphin, and now calls himself King!"

In spite of the truce, and in spite of the insolence of the English, who not only insulted the French king, but who also spoke evil of Joan, the French kept advancing toward Paris. Under these circumstances, Bedford thought it would be better[2] to withdraw to the capital, where he pretended he was going only to get reënforcements.

XXIX

Several Cities Surrender

Although the English and the French king seemed[3] equally anxious to avoid a pitched battle, Joan was doing all in her power[4] to provoke it. Once, she even advanced as far as the palisades of the English camp, and struck them with the staff of her banner, calling to the English to come out.

But the next day, instead of the wished-for battle,[5] Joan saw her foes beating a retreat. This retreat greatly encouraged the neighboring cities to surrender to their own monarch, who a few days later received the keys of Compiègne, where he was formally welcomed *on* the eighteenth *of* August, fourteen hundred *and* twenty-nine.

[1] *whom he addressed with contempt.*
[2] qu'il vaudrait mieux.
[3] Imperfect Subjunctive.
[4] *all that which she could,* or *all her possible.*
[5] *the battle desired.*

Other towns showed themselves equally loyal, and Beauvais ordered a general Te Deum, to the great disgust of Bishop Cauchon, the man who was to persecute Joan so cruelly during her captivity and her trial at Rouen.

Charles remained at Compiègne until the truce was ended. Then, seeing that the duke of Burgundy did not keep *his* promise, Joan, despairing of other help,[1] went to attack Paris in person. She was accompanied by the duke of Alençon, who had great faith in her, and who obeyed her as blindly and with as much devotion as La Hire himself.

They marched upon St. Denis, where the king joined them, being ashamed, without doubt, not to strike a blow to recover his capital. The moment was very favorable, for Bedford had been obliged to leave the city in great haste, having learned that there was a plot to surrender Rouen to the French.

The army, under the leadership of Joan, therefore began the siege of Paris, but, unfortunately, the king did not send the reënforcements *which he had* promised, and on that account[2] poor Joan found herself greatly embarrassed.

XXX

Joan at the Gates of Paris

It was the day of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, a feast day, when Joan attacked Paris. If she had been well seconded, there is no doubt that she would have taken the city, for she fought under its walls with admirable courage and with great success.

[1] *hoping no longer for other help.*

[2] à cause de cela, *or* pour cette raison.

She soon carried the first barriers, and took possession of the boulevard in front of the gate. The first moat which surrounded the walls was very deep, but, fortunately, it was dry. Joan therefore passed it without *any* great difficulty. But when she came to the second moat, which was full of water, it was necessary to send for fagots to fill it up.[1] In this way she had succeeded in forming a kind of bridge across this wide ditch, and she was about to mount to the assault of the walls themselves, when she was suddenly struck by a bolt from a crossbow.

In spite of the deep wound which this weapon made in her thigh,[2] Joan refused to leave the spot; but the men, who had fought many hours, now said they were tired and openly showed that they were discouraged. A retreat was therefore sounded,[3] in spite of all that Joan could say, and the duke of Alençon and a few other officers forced her to follow them, although she continued to protest vehemently that another effort on their part would win the victory. (The spot where this historical attack took place is now occupied by the Garden of the Tuileries, where little French children walk about and play under the watchful eyes of their nurses or of their mammas.)

Meantime, inside of the city, a great panic was reigning. The inhabitants were very superstitious, and they thought that if Joan attacked them they were lost. It is true that the Parisians did not greatly love their English masters, but they feared the vengeance of Charles, because he had been excluded so long from his capital.

When they heard, therefore, that the French had withdrawn at the decisive moment, they took courage again,

[1] il fallut envoyer chercher des fagots pour le combler.

[2] *to her made to the thigh.* [3] *One sounded therefore a retreat.*

and the royalists lost a glorious opportunity for taking the city. Meantime, Joan was urging Alençon to begin the attack again *on* the morrow. He had just consented to do so[1] and was about to undertake it, when the king sent word to the Maid to come back to St. Denis without delay.

XXXI

How Joan Spent the Fall and Winter

There was nothing to do but to obey the royal order; still poor Joan was cruelly disappointed when she found herself forced to turn her back[2] upon Paris, which she had almost taken.[3] When she arrived at St. Denis, the courtiers added to her grief, for they began to blame her openly for attacking[4] the city *on* a feast day. They attributed the failure of the siege to her, although she was the only one who had shown real courage and perseverance. Some of the evil advisers took possession of the ear of the king, and counseled him not to listen to Joan any more, but rather to make a secret treaty with the duke of Burgundy.

This bad faith on the part of her master discouraged Joan *very* much. When Charles ordered a retreat, Joan left the silver armor which he had given her on the altar at St. Denis, saying that she had made *a* vow to dedicate it to God. After that, it is said that she always wore an ordinary armor of dark color, the same which she had on[5] when taken captive.[6]

The month of September was not quite over when the

[1] Il venait de consentir à le faire.
[2] *turn the back.*
[3] avait failli prendre.
[4] *for having attacked.*
[5] *wore.*
[6] *when she was made prisoner.*

truce was signed with the Burgundians, and Joan seems to have spent the following month at Bourges with the king, without doing anything. It is reported that the king was having such a good time there that La Hire remarked: "Never man lost his kingdom more gayly or with better grace[1] than our king Charles."

But if a life of idleness and pleasure pleased Charles, it did not suit Joan, who, instead of amusing herself, spent almost all her time in church, and in prayer. From time to time she visited the king, who, yielding at last to her entreaties, allowed her to go *and* attack the city of Moutier, which was in the hands of the English. Here Joan showed all her old courage and energy, leading the attack, and calling to her men to climb up on the bridge and fill up the moat.

Once, when she found herself almost alone, and when her soldiers called out to her: "Joan, withdraw, withdraw, you are alone!" she replied with exultation: "I have still with me fifty thousand men!" For, like the prophet in the Old Testament, she thought *she* saw a heavenly host coming to help her.[2]

Joan's courage, faith, and good example produced their usual effect, and when she cried again, "To work, to work!" her troops obeyed her with enthusiasm. The result was that before long the place was taken.

A few days later, Joan besieged another town; and then she spent the months of December and January in visiting[3] the cities which had opened their gates to her. Everywhere she was received with acclamations of joy.

The month of March, fourteen hundred *and* thirty, was

[1] de meilleure grâce.
[2] elle croyait voir une armée céleste qui venait à son secours.
[3] *to visit.*

spent with the king, at Sully, and there, again, the greater part of Joan's time was consecrated to religious exercises.

XXXII

The Brigand and the Dead Child

In April, Joan seized Franquet d'Arras. She did not know, then, that he was *a* brigand and *a* malefactor, so she promised him his[1] life. But, when she heard[2] that he was guilty of innumerable crimes, she abandoned him to justice. He was tried,[3] sentenced to death, and hanged.

At Joan's trial the English accused her of bad faith toward this man, and of his murder. But in reality, Joan had only delivered a guilty *man* to his just punishment and surely no one could blame her for that.[4]

This same month another important event took place, an event over which[5] a great fuss was made at the time of Joan's trial. It seems that a child, which had not yet been baptized, died in one of the towns where Joan was.[6]

The custom in such cases was to lay the dead child on the altar and to summon all the virgins, to pray that the infant might come to life again so as to receive baptism. Joan went with the other girls of the town and prayed with great fervor.

Perhaps the child was not really dead, as they had supposed, or perhaps the priest and audience imagined that they saw signs of life. Anyway, the infant was baptized, but it died almost immediately afterwards, and had to be

[1] *the.*
[2] *heard say.*
[3] On lui fit un procès, *or* Il fut jugé.
[4] *on account of that.*
[5] à propos duquel.
[6] *found herself.*

buried[1] the next day. When they questioned Joan at her trial about the "miracle" which she was supposed to have performed,[2] on this occasion, she answered simply:

"It is true that the maidens of the town were all assembled in church praying God to restore life so that the infant might be baptized. It is also true that I went and prayed with them. The child opened its eyes,[3] yawned three or four times, was christened and died. That is[4] all I know."

You see, Joan was the simplest person in the world, and she never pretended to have any miraculous power.[5] Once, when they brought her rosaries to touch, she laughingly said[6] to the women: "Touch them yourselves, it will have just as much effect!"[7]

The most important event of this epoch of Joan's life is that from Easter on[8] her voices repeated to her several times *over* that she would fall into the hands of the enemy "before midsummer day."

This announcement[9] greatly saddened Joan. She knew only too well[10] that she could expect little mercy from the English, and from that time on she often prayed that "God would let her die when taken[11] and would not subject her to a long imprisonment."

To all *of* these prayers she said she received no other answer[12] than: "Be strong and of good courage." Her courage was indeed very great, for she continued in spite of all to make war against the English, whose ardor had been

[1] il fallut l'enterrer.
[2] elle était censée avoir fait.
[3] *opened the eyes.*
[4] Voilà.
[5] elle ne prétendit jamais posséder le moindre pouvoir miraculeux.
[6] *she said in laughing.*
[7] cela aura tout autant d'effet.
[8] est qu'à partir de Pâques.
[9] déclaration, *fem.*
[10] Elle ne savait que trop.
[11] *as soon as she would be taken.*
[12] elle dit n'avoir reçu aucune autre réponse.

revived because their young king Henry VI had recently landed at Calais.

XXXIII

Joan Goes to Compiègne

In the middle of May, Joan, hearing[1] that Compiègne was threatened by the Burgundians, who had made a new alliance with the English, decided to go there and help them.[2] When the people objected that it was dangerous for a small force to venture[3] across a region invested by the enemy, she replied: "Never fear, we are enough. I must go *and* see my good friends at Compiègne."

Joan, who never forsook her friends in distress, went, therefore, to the threatened city, where she entered safely, although the town was almost entirely surrounded by foes.

As usual, the first thing Joan did was to betake herself to church, where everybody came running to see her. As soon as mass was over, the people crowded around her, asking permission to kiss a little gold ring on[4] her finger and which—like her banner—bore the names of "Jesus" and "Mary."

Joan endured patiently all these demonstrations, but before leaving the church, she said sadly: "My good friends and dear children, I say it with assurance, there is a man who has sold me. I am betrayed and soon I shall be given up to death.[5] Pray God for me, I entreat you,[6] for I shall no longer be able to serve my king or the noble kingdom of France."

[1] *learning.*
[2] *in order to help them.*
[3] *the danger that there was for a small troop to venture to cross.*
[4] *to.*
[5] je serai livrée à la mort.
[6] je vous en supplie.

Hearing these words, the crowd began to sob and a few men's voices were heard,[1] asking that she name the traitor, so they could do justice upon him.[2] But Joan merely shook her head and returned to her lodging, followed by the people, who remained *a* long time in the street, hoping that she would show herself again.[3]

But Joan did not show herself at the window, and spent the greater part of the day on *her* knees in prayer. *On* the morrow, clad as usual in her[4] dark armor, which was covered with a red velvet coat, and bearing a sword which she had taken from a Burgundian soldier, Joan mounted *her* horse.

XXXIV

Joan's Last Battle

After taking[5] her standard from the hand of her squire, she made the sign of the cross, and set out on a trot to join a little troop of five or six hundred men, who were waiting for her near one of the gates to make the projected sortie. The gates opened to let them pass and closed again behind them.

The enemies did not expect this sortie; *they were* taken by surprise, *and* fled crying: "The Maid, the Maid!" But soon after, realizing that they were ten times more numerous than the little troop which was withdrawing, they attacked it.

Joan was leading the retreat as she had led the attack. If her men had behaved well,[6] all would have gone off with-

[1] *made themselves heard.*
[2] afin qu'ils pussent en faire justice.
[3] *would appear again.*
[4] revêtue comme d'habitude de.
[5] *After to have taken.*
[6] s'étaient bien montrés, *or* bien conduits.

out accident. But, in their haste to reënter the city, where they thought they would be safe, these men crowded one another in the narrow passageway. To give them time, Joan, with a handful of men, charged against the enemy
5 again and again.[1] While she was doing so, the gates were closed, and when Joan came *riding up*, closely pursued by the foe, the people[2] refused to open them, for fear lest the enemy should enter with her and her friends.

The danger was great, but Joan, seeing herself barred *out*
10 of the city, bravely turned to cut her way through the foe and either gain another city or another gate whereby to reënter Compiègne.

This bold attempt would probably have succeeded, had it not been *for*[3] the red velvet robe or long coat, which the
15 Maid wore over her armor. Some of the foe seized her by this garment, which was too stout to tear.[4] In spite of her efforts, poor Joan was dragged from her horse, and she and her companions — who seconded her with all their might — were surrounded by cruel foes.

20 Joan now understood that the moment predicted by her voices had come. She therefore ceased to defend herself, and surrendered her sword to Lionel of Vendôme. A great cry was raised in the Burgundian camp, proclaiming that Joan, the Maid of Orleans, was *a* prisoner! The joy which
25 the enemy experienced formed a heartrending contrast to the grief of Joan's friends, who felt that their last hope was gone,[5] and that with the Maid all was lost. In Paris, which was still full of Joan's enemies, they made bonfires and sang a Te Deum just as if a great victory had been won.

[1] *charged and recharged the enemy.*
[2] on.
[3] *if it had not been.*
[4] *too strong to tear itself.*
[5] s'était évanoui.

XXXV

Joan's Captivity with the Burgundians

The man to whom Joan had surrendered hastened to sell her to John of Luxembourg, who kept her very strictly. But, even in prison, Joan was still comforted by her voices, which told her repeatedly: "God will be with you."

5 To torment the Maid, her captors[1] told her that Compiègne would soon fall into their hands, but she replied with confidence: "No, the places which the King of Heaven brought back to the allegiance of our noble king Charles by me will not be retaken by His enemies." You see that 10 even in the hands of her foes, who already then treated her with very little consideration, Joan had lost none of her former faith in God, and still believed in the divinity of her mission.

After spending three days in captivity at Margny, Joan 15 was transferred to Beaulieu, where, although well guarded, she almost succeeded in escaping. She had slipped out of *her* prison, but was surprised in the corridor at the very moment when she was going to pass out of the place.

After this attempt at escape, Joan was still more closely 20 guarded. Her keepers were all men, who, however, had orders to treat her with respect. The fact that she was guarded by men only was a sore trial to Joan, who often asked that she might be[2] placed in the charge of women. But her captors were afraid that women would allow Joan to 25 escape, and she was therefore closely guarded by soldiers.

Before long, Joan was again changed[3] to another prison,

[1] *those who had taken her.* [2] *who often asked to be.*
[3] *one changed Joan again.*

and she was locked up in the castle of Beauvoir. There she learned from her captors, and from the ladies of the castle, who occasionally visited her, that the French king was making no effort[1] to ransom her, and that the English were very anxious to get her into their hands. This news filled Joan's heart with despair.[2] She was, besides, at this time very downcast, which is not surprising, for captivity was particularly hard for a country girl, who had been accustomed to an active life in *the* open air. In fact, she became so sad that she tried to escape by jumping down or throwing herself *down* from the tower. This tower was about sixty feet high[3] and Joan fell and remained senseless until she was found at the foot of the tower and put back into prison.

After a few days' illness, Joan recovered, for she had been comforted by the voice of St. Catherine, "who bade her confess and beg God's pardon for her disobedience." The disobedience of which this voice spoke was her lack of patience in[4] bearing her imprisonment.

This attempt to escape was called by Joan's enemies an attempt at suicide. But, although Joan may have suspected that she might kill herself in this attempt, she must have[5] had some hope of escaping. She was very fearless, had often risked her life before, and she believed that Providence would help her to escape from her foes. Besides, she dreaded the English, and had several times declared "that she would rather die than fall into their hands."

Once, when John of Luxembourg offered to let her go, if she would only promise never to make war against his

[1] ne faisait pas mine de.
[2] *filled with despair the heart, etc.*
[3] *had nearly sixty of feet high.*
[4] *to bear.*
[5] en l'essayant, *or* en la faisant elle doit avoir eu.

party again, Joan cried: "You are making sport of me, for I know you have not the power to do that. I know well that these English will kill me, thinking that by doing so they will reconquer the kingdom of France; but, even if there were *a* hundred thousand Englishmen more in France than there are now, they will never again conquer this kingdom."

XXXVI

Joan Sold to the English

From the twenty-third *of* May, when Joan was taken at the gates of Compiègne, to the month of November, when she was sold to the English, the poor girl languished in prison, her sole comfort during that time being her voices, and the news that Compiègne had been delivered.

The English, having at last obtained possession of the Maid, whom they called a witch, determined to prove that she was inspired by Satan and not by God. They therefore took steps to try her, and, after having kept her two months longer in Arras and Crotoy, they brought her to Rouen, where, during the first days of fourteen hundred *and* thirty-one, the trial began.

Because Joan had been seized in the territory of Beauvais, Cauchon, *the* Bishop of that city, was placed at the head of a commission which was chosen with devilish art. There were many theologians, who had been sent to represent France at the council of Basle, and it was understood that all the men chosen were to find the accused guilty of heresy and witchcraft.[1]

The first time that Joan was led before these men, they

[1] *were to condemn the accused as heretic and witch.*

asked her to swear that she would answer all their questions truthfully. Joan innocently replied that she could not take that oath, adding: "I do not know what you will ask. Perhaps you will ask me questions which I cannot answer."

When they insisted, Joan replied: "I will swear to tell the truth about my father and mother and what I have done since coming to France;[1] but, concerning[2] my revelations from God, I will answer no one, except only Charles, my king. I would not reveal these things were you to cut off my head, unless[3] by the sacred counsel of my visions."

As it happened many times during the five months that the trial lasted,[4] all these learned judges, with all their knowledge, could not overcome the resistance of an ignorant peasant girl of nineteen.[5] As they could not do so, they finally proceeded to the questioning.

After asking Joan's name, the place and date of her birth and baptism, the name of her[6] father, mother, godfathers, and godmothers, they asked what education she had received.

"I have learned from my mother the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary, and the Creed. All I know has been taught me by my mother."

But when one of the numerous judges asked her to repeat the Lord's Prayer, she refused to do so, unless the bishop, or some other priest, would hear her confession, and would allow her to attend mass, for she had been deprived of all religious consolation since her captivity.

Sometimes, when their questions were of *a* nature that she could not or would not answer, Joan simply said: "Pass

[1] *since I am come to France.*
[2] en ce qui a rapport à.
[3] *if you me cut the head, save.*
[4] *that lasted the trial.*
[5] *nineteen years.*
[6] ses, before long enumeration.

on"[1] or "I will not tell you; it is not I who should answer; send[2] to the king and he will tell you."

XXXVII

Joan's Trial

But although there were sixty-two judges present at once, trying, by means of all their skill and learning, to entangle this poor young girl who was there alone to defend her life, her faith, her country, her king, and her purity against them, her courage never failed her. She repeated again and again with innocent pride: "I have done nothing but by revelation."

When they blamed her for trying to escape,[3] she said: "I have never given my promise not to escape,[4] if I can." Another time, in reply to a similar question, she said, with just indignation: "The hope of escape is allowed to every prisoner!"

When the judges asked if she had ever learned any trade, Joan replied, not without a certain modest pride: "Yes, to sew and to spin, and in that, I am not afraid to be matched with any woman[5] in Rouen."

Joan, who had no lawyer to plead for her, conducted her own affairs with the skill which absolute simplicity, truth, and courage always supply in case of extreme need. When the judges tried to entangle her, or to torment her, she sometimes showed her indignation.

For example, on one of these occasions,[6] she exclaimed: "I warn you well, you, who call yourselves my judges, that

[1] Passez outre.
[2] pas à moi à répondre, envoyez demander.
[3] *to have tried to escape.*
[4] donné ma parole de ne pas me sauver.
[5] je ne crains pas de me mesurer à aucune femme.
[6] *to one of these occasions.*

you are taking a great responsibility, and that you annoy me too much!"

Another time, she cried boldly: "You say you are my judges; I warn you to take care what you are doing, for I am sent from God, and you are putting yourselves in much peril!"[1]

Here are a few other samples of Joan's memorable replies during her trial: "My voices come from God, but I cannot tell you all that they say without displeasing them." Another time she said: "What these voices say I am to tell[2] to the king, not to you."

One day, the judges having asked her whether she knew herself *to be* in a state of grace, she replied with a simplicity which outwitted their evil intentions: "If I am not so, may God put me in his grace; if I am, may God keep me in it.[3] I should be the most miserable creature in the world if I were not in the grace of God."

It was her faith which sustained her, for we are told[4] that she ate nothing but bread dipped in wine and water, and that she was often many hours without food or rest. She had neither air nor exercise, save what she obtained in going from her cell to the hall where the court sat. This privation of air and exercise was very hard for a peasant girl who had spent most[5] of her life in the open air.

XXXVIII

The Trial Continued

Joan's greatest sorrow was that they would not allow her to go to church, or to hear mass. This was a very great

[1] *in great peril.* [2] je dois le dire. [3] *that God me there keep.*
[4] *one tells us.* [5] la plus grande partie de, *the greatest part of.*

privation, and the poor girl knelt every day at the church door on her way to the court *room.*

In her anxiety[1] to hear mass, Joan repeatedly said that she was willing to lay aside the man's clothes which she always wore, and don a woman's garb once more,[2] if they would allow her either to go home, or to be guarded by women, instead of men.

But, day after day Joan found herself before cruel judges, one of whom finally said:[3] "Up to this time[4] I have heard nothing from her that was not good and honorable. She seems to me a worthy woman, but how it will all end,[5] God alone knows."[6]

As the judges had been chosen to condemn Joan and not to acquit her, this man was no longer allowed[7] to take part in the trial, after he had publicly expressed such a charitable opinion.[8]

The other judges were evidently neither as just, nor as brave or charitable as this one, for the trial continued. When one of the judges asked Joan why she always carried her standard in battle herself, she replied that she did it so that she might not hurt any one, for she had never yet killed a man.[9]

Weak and discouraged as she was,[10] Joan nevertheless every once in a while resumed her old assurance and answered with all her wonted courage.

From time to time she even predicted that in spite of all the English could do France would *yet* be free. Once she even added: "I know by the revelations made to me[11] that it will happen in seven years."

[1] Désirant ardemment.
[2] revêtir de nouveau des vêtements de femme.
[3] dont un finit par dire.
[4] *Up to this moment.*
[5] *how all that will end.*
[6] *it knows.*
[7] active.
[8] *an opinion so charitable.*
[9] *any man.*
[10] *as she it was.*
[11] *the revelations which have been made to me.*

The curiosity of the judges seemed endless, for they asked Joan all manner of questions. Once, for instance, when she spoke of appealing to the Pope, one of these men, alluding to the ecclesiastical controversy, slyly[1] inquired to which one she would apply. Thereupon[2] Joan innocently asked: "Are there two?"[3] thus covering her questioner with confusion.

When a judge asked her whether St. Michael was clothed or naked, when he appeared to her, Joan replied indignantly: "Do you think God has nothing wherewith to clothe his angels?" and when a second asked whether he had short hair,[4] she retorted: "Why should it have been cut?"

The language spoken by her voices was another subject of great curiosity on the part of the judges; but when one of them inquired whether St. Margaret did not speak English, Joan replied, with fine contempt: "How could she speak English, when she was not on the English side?"[5]

XXXIX

Joan's Condemnation

Joan's logic was very embarrassing, and her simplicity and frankness, as well as her courage, often won the applause of those who were listening to the trial. The cries of "Well said!" were often heard,[6] and an English nobleman, who was present one day, cried out: "Why is she not English, this brave girl!"

Another of the judges, evidently the only honest man who

[1] *in a sly manner.*
[2] Là-dessus.
[3] Y en a-t-il donc deux?
[4] *the hairs short.*
[5] *of the side of the English.*
[6] *One heard often the cries of, etc.*

remained among them, said: "It seems to me that they[1] are proceeding against her rather from hatred than from any other cause,[2] and for this reason I shall not remain here. I will have nothing more to do with it."[3]

He,[4] too, noticed that the clerk was writing *down*[5] everything that was against Joan, but nothing in her favor, a fact which Joan, ignorant as she was,[6] noticed also, for she once exclaimed sadly: "You write what is against me, but you will not write what is for me."

During this painful trial, poor Joan fell seriously ill. This illness frightened Bishop Cauchon, who visited Joan in prison, and bade the physicians give her their *very* best care, for the English had determined that Joan should die an infamous death after being[7] publicly condemned as *a* heretic and *a* sorceress.

When Joan saw the bishop by her bedside, she said: "It seems to me, being so ill, that I am in danger of death. If it is thus that God pleases to decide for me, I ask of you to be allowed to confess,[8] to receive my Savior, and to be laid in holy ground."

But, even then, the bishop said: "If you desire *to have* the rites and sacraments of the church, you must do as all good Catholics do, and[9] submit to the holy church." But as Joan was still in the same prison, guarded night and day by rude men, she could not obey the bishop or take off her man's clothes as he asked as *the* first sign of submission.

The poor prisoner therefore answered with a sigh: "If

[1] Indefinite pronoun.
[2] plutôt par haine que pour aucune autre cause.
[3] Je ne veux plus rien avoir à y faire.
[4] Lui, disjunctive.
[5] faire note de.
[6] toute ignorante qu'elle était.
[7] *after having been.*
[8] *I ask of you the permission to confess myself.*
[9] il vous faut faire ce que font tous les bons Catholiques, vous.

my body dies in prison, I hope that you will bury me in consecrated ground. Yet, if not, I still hope in our Lord."

Joan's illness was not mortal, however, for a few days later, we find her, *still* pale and weak, again facing[1] her cruel judges.

Her answers are just as true and firm as ever, but somewhat shorter, and she repeatedly says: "I refer to my Master in all things; and I love him with all my heart."

Another time when the judges threatened to make her confess by applying torture,[2] the poor girl replied: "Truly, if you tear the limbs from my body and my soul out of it,[3] I can say nothing other than what I have already said: or if I said anything different,[4] I should afterwards declare that you had compelled me to do so by force."[5]

XL

Joan's Signature

The long, painful trial was drawing to an end,[6] and the day finally came when they told Joan that, unless she publicly abjured her errors and gave[7] full satisfaction to the judges, she would be given up to the secular judge, to receive the punishment her crimes deserved.

Joan was then only nineteen; she had not entirely recovered from her recent illness, and for a short time[8] she forgot what her voices had told her, and believed what all these learned churchmen said. In the notes of her trial one can

[1] de nouveau en face de.
[2] en la soumettant à la torture.
[3] si vous m'arrachez les membres du corps et si vous en tirez mon âme.
[4] quoi que ce soit d'autre, *or* de différent.
[5] que vous m'y aviez contraint par la force.
[6] tirait à sa fin.
[7] Imperfect Subjunctive.
[8] *during a moment.*

read: "At the end of the sentence, Joan, fearing the fire, said that she would obey the church."

Then, although the peasant girl of Domremy did not know *how* to read or write,[1] they presented to her a paper, which they read to her aloud, bidding her sign it by tracing a cross at the bottom of the page. Several persons testified later that these iniquitous judges cheated Joan on this occasion, making her sign, not the short abjuration which they had read aloud to her, but a lengthy document, in which she confessed all sorts of crimes of which she had never even dreamt.[2]

Joan had promised to put *on* a woman's garment, on condition that they would place her in some other prison under guard[3] of persons of her own sex. But, when she had changed her garments, she was sent back to the old prison, where the men had orders to torment her until they forced her to break the promise which she had just given.[4]

Joan obeyed the orders of her judges as long as possible, but one day her guards took away the gown which had been given her, leaving nothing but her former male attire within reach. In vain Joan begged for[5] other clothes, they refused to give her any, and she was obliged to put on again the garments which she had sworn to lay aside forever. No sooner had she done so,[6] than the guards sent for the judges, who came in all haste, and reproached her for her lack of good faith.[7]

Once more, cruel men questioned the poor girl, and when they again inquired whether she heard voices, she

[1] *knew neither to read nor to write.*
[2] auxquels elle n'avait jamais même songé.
[3] à condition qu'on la plaçât . . . sous la surveillance.
[4] jusqu'à ce qu'ils la forçassent de briser la parole, *or* la promesse qu'elle venait de faire.
[5] *begged that they give her.*
[6] *She had no sooner done so.*
[7] lui reprochèrent son manque de bonne foi.

bravely replied: "Yes," adding that she had signed the paper which had been laid before her only because she was afraid of the fire. Her voices had told her that this had been *an act of* cowardice on her part,[1] and Joan said that she now regretted it.

Then the judges began to deliberate, and they soon arrived at the conclusion that she was guilty. They added, however, to their report, that they hoped she would be treated with mercy.[2]

XLI

Joan's Sentence

In spite of the judges' request that Joan be treated with mercy, the poor girl was condemned to be burned at the stake. When this was told her, Joan, weakened by her long captivity, cried out in terror: "My body, which has never been defiled, must it be burned to ashes to-day? Ah! I had rather be[3] beheaded seven times than burned. I appeal to God against all these great wrongs they do me."

Not only was poor Joan condemned to die the shameful death of *a* witch and of *a* heretic, but her death was to take place that very day, and they refused her nearly all the consolations of religion.

A few persons were even cruel enough to say: "Joan, you have always told us that your voices promised you were to be[4] delivered, and you see now that they have deceived you. Tell us the truth at last."

Joan sadly hung her head[5] and replied: "Truly, I see that

[1] que ceci avait été poltronnerie de sa part.
[2] *that one would treat her with mercy.*
[3] j'aimerais mieux être.
[4] *you would be.*
[5] *hung sadly the head.*

they have deceived me!" and when she passed before the cruel bishop, she said reproachfully: "Bishop, it is through you I die."

He answered: "Joan, have patience, it is because you did not keep *your* promise." You see, even then, this coward wanted to put all the blame on[1] the poor victim and to pass as a saint in the eyes[2] of those who were present.

But Joan retorted with all her wonted courage: "If you had kept your promise, Bishop, and if you had sent me to the prison of the church and put me in good hands, this would not have happened.[3] I appeal from you to God."

The one request[4] which was granted poor Joan was that, since she must die in a woman's garb,[5] the white linen gown given her should be long enough to cover her completely from head to foot.[6] They also sent her a priest, who accompanied her to the scaffold, and to whom she said on the way:

"Ah, Mr. Pierre, where shall I be to-night?" All he could answer was: "Have you not good faith in the Lord?"[7] words which renewed Joan's courage, for she exclaimed: "Ah yes, God helping me, I shall be in Paradise."

When she saw the stake and all the people assembled, she cried: "Ah! Rouen, Rouen, am I to die here?"[8] and then she remained very quiet during the long sermon, at the end of which the priest bade her[9] "Go in peace."

Kneeling on the platform, just before being chained to

[1] faire retomber toute la faute sur.
[2] et passer pour saint aux yeux.
[3] ceci ne serait pas arrivé.
[4] *The only request.*
[5] puisqu'elle devait mourir dans des vêtements de femme.
[6] la robe de toile blanche qu'on lui donna se trouvât assez longue pour la couvrir complètement de la tête aux pieds.
[7] bonne confiance en Dieu.
[8] faut-il que je meure ici?
[9] *said to her.*

the stake,[1] Joan prayed with much fervor, calling upon the Blessed Trinity,[2] the Blessed Virgin, and all the Saints in Paradise. She was even heard to cry several times:[3] "St. Michael, help, help!"

5 All these delays, which caused the tears of many spectators to flow, only irritated[4] the English, one of whom cried in a loud voice: "Will you keep us here all day?[5] Must we dine here?" At this exclamation, the executioners came forward, Joan was chained to the stake,[1] and an inscription 10 was placed above her head[6] accusing her of many crimes which she had never committed.

XLII

Joan's Death

They set fire to the pyre,[7] and Joan, who always thought more of others than of herself, begged the priest to get down, lest his garments catch fire.[8] He obeyed her, but continued 15 to hold before her eyes[9] a cross which he had brought from a neighboring church for this purpose.

The smoke commenced to rise and soon enveloped the young martyr, who suddenly cried out in a loud triumphant tone:[10] "My voices were of God, they have not deceived me!" 20 At the last minute it seems that Joan saw and understood

[1] here *post*, poteau, *m.*; elsewhere bûcher, *m.*

[2] faisant appel à la Sainte Trinité.

[3] On l'entendit même crier à plusieurs reprises.

[4] *which made to flow the tears of many spectators, did nothing but irritate.*

[5] *Do you want to keep us here all day long?*

[6] *they chained Joan to the stake (post), and they placed an inscription above her head.*

[7] On mit le feu au bûcher.

[8] de crainte que ses vêtements ne prissent feu.

[9] *to hold to her before the eyes.*

[10] *of a voice strong and triumphant.*

that the deliverance which her voices had promised her was near and *was* very different from that which she had so long expected.

Once more they heard her call "Water, holy water!" Then, "St. Michael," and finally, saying the word[1] "Jesus," she died, just as an English soldier threw a bundle of wood into the flames, for he had made *a* solemn vow to help burn this witch.

When Joan expired, he declared he saw[2] a dove rise *up out* of the smoke and fly straight into the sky,[3] and he swore that this dove was the innocent soul of the martyred *girl.*[4]

All those who witnessed[5] Joan's death were deeply impressed, and the Bishop of Rouen exclaimed, so loud that every one heard him: "Would[6] my soul were in the same place where the soul of that woman is now!"

As for the secretary of the king of England, who had also been present at the execution, he went home, crying *out:* "We are all lost, for we have burned a saint."

By order of the English, the ashes of the young martyr were gathered together and cast into the Seine.[7] There was nothing left[8] of the poor girl, save her heart, which had not been consumed by the flames, but which was thrown *in*to the water also.

The English, who had spared no pains or expense to have Joan condemned[9] as *a* witch, thought that they had rid themselves of a terrible enemy, but Joan, the martyr, did them more harm[10] than Joan the Maid at the head of her army.

[1] en disant le mot.
[2] déclara avoir vu.
[3] s'envoler droit au ciel.
[4] *of the young martyr*, fem.
[5] *saw*, or *were present at.*
[6] *I would wish*, or *want.*
[7] jetées à la Seine.
[8] Il ne restait plus rien.
[9] pour faire condamner Jeanne.
[10] leur fit plus de mal.

As she had predicted,[1] the English were soon driven from France, where they kept nothing but the city of Calais, which remained in their hands many years after the martyrdom of the poor Maid of Orleans.

XLIII

Joan's Rehabilitation

Twenty years after Joan's death at the stake, the ungrateful king, Charles *the* Seventh, who had not taken the least step to deliver her from the hands of her enemies, thought that it would be to his advantage if Joan were publicly recognized as a good and worthy woman. Joan's poor old father was dead, but, instigated by the king, her mother and brother appeared before the court, to ask that her cause be tried once more.[2] All the witnesses of her childhood, the generals who had fought under her orders, the women in whose houses she had lodged, the princes, the nobles, and even the priest who accompanied her to the stake, were questioned. Once more, every circumstance in her life was closely examined.[3]

The result of this new trial was that they found nothing save what was good, pure, and unselfish in the life of this peasant girl. As she always told the truth, many people[4] still believe that she really saw angels, heard heavenly voices, and acted only in obedience to divine inspiration.

At this new trial, many people shed tears, especially when the priest related how she had died. He said: "As I was close to the poor child, she begged me humbly to go

[1] *had predicted it.*
[2] pour demander que sa cause soit rejugée.
[3] *examined with care.*
[4] bien des gens.

to the church near at hand,[1] and bring *her* a cross, to hold up *right* before her eyes until death, so that the cross on which God died might, as long as she lived, be before her.

5 "She died as *a*[2] good and true Christian. In the midst of the flames she never ceased calling upon[3] the sacred name of Jesus, and invoking the aid of the saints of Paradise.

"When the fire was lit, she begged me to get down from *off* the pyre with my cross, but to hold it still before her,[4] 10 which I did.[5] At last, bending down her head, calling on the name of Jesus with a strong voice, she gave up the ghost."[6]

At the end of this second trial, which is known as the Trial of Rehabilitation of Joan of Arc, the judges declared 15 that she had been falsely accused, and that she had died a martyr's death,[7] having rescued her country from the hands of the English.

At the place where Joan was burned in Rouen, you[8] can now see her equestrian statue, and there are many other 20 statues in bronze or in marble erected on the public squares in the[9] principal cities of France.

Poets[10] have written poems about her, novelists have composed romances, historians have devoted to her life some of their most eloquent pages, and painters and sculp- 25 tors have used all their art to represent the peasant girl of Domremy, the warrior *Maid* of Orleans, the poor captive

[1] à l'église tout près de là.
[2] en.
[3] *to pronounce.*
[4] *but to continue to hold it before her.*
[5] *that which I did* (Past Def.), or *have done.*
[6] *with a strong voice crying 'Jesus!' she gave up the soul.*
[7] *that she had perished in martyr.*
[8] *one.*
[9] *of the.*
[10] *The poets . . . the novelists . . . the historians, etc.*

and the martyr, in all the different phases of her short but eventful life.[1]

Recently Joan's beatification took place, but even a decree from the Pope cannot increase the glory of this noble young girl, who will ever be considered *as* a model of disinterestedness and of the purest patriotism.

Long live Joan of Arc!

[1] *her life so short but so full of events.*

VOCABULARY

A

a, an, un, une.
abandon, abandonner; quitter.
abjuration, abjuration, *f.*
abjure, abjurer.
able; be —, pouvoir (*no prep.*), pouvant, avoir pu, je peux *or* puis, je pus.
about, (=concerning) à propos de; (=nearly, *adv.*) à peu près; (= around, *prep.*) autour de; (=in regard to) en; **be — to**, être sur le point de; **walk** —, se promener autour de; **bring** —, amener.
above, au-dessus de; — **all**, surtout.
absence, absence, *f.*
absolute, absolu, -e.
absolutely, absolument.
absolve, absoudre.
accent, accent, *m.*
accept, accepter; recevoir; agréer (*polite expression*).
accident, accident, *m.*
acclamation, acclamation, *f.*
accompany, accompagner.
accomplish, accomplir.
according to, selon; suivant, à l'avis de.
account, compte, *m.*; **on — of**, à cause de.
accuse, accuser (de).
accused person, accusé, *m.*, -e, *f.*
accustom one's self, grow accustomed to, s'accoutumer à; s'habituer à.
acquaintance, connaissance, *f.*
acquit, acquitter.
across, à travers de.
act, action, *f.*; acte, *m.*; fait, *m.*
act, agir.
action, action, *f.*; acte, *m.*
active, acti-f, -ve.
add, ajouter; — **to**, augmenter.
address, adresser; *refl.* s'adresser à; aborder.
admirable, admirable.
admirably, admirablement.
admit, admettre, admettant, avoir admis, j'admets, j'admis.
advance, avancer; *refl.* s'avancer.
advantage, avantage, *m.*; **take — of**, profiter de.
adventure, aventure, *f.*
adversary, adversaire, *m.*
advice, conseil, *m.*; **such** —, de tels conseils.
advise, conseiller (à *with person*, de *with verb*).
adviser, conseiller, *m.*
affair, affaire, *f.*
affection, affection, *f.*; tendresse, *f.*
afraid; be — of, avoir peur de; craindre de.
after, après; après que.
afterwards, après; ensuite; depuis.
again, de nouveau; encore; *often expressed by the prefix* re- *before a verb;* — **and** —, à plusieurs reprises; **not** —, ne . . . plus.
against, contre.
age, âge, *m.*
agitate, agiter.
ago, il y a, il y avait, *etc.*
ah, ah! hélas!
aid, secours, *m.*; aide, *m.*
aim, but, *m.*
air, air, *m.*; **in the open** —, en plein air *or* à la belle étoile.

alas, hélas!
all, (*adj.*) tout, toute, tous, toutes; (*adv.*) tout; — **at once**, tout d'un coup; — **of a sudden**, tout à coup; (*pron.*) tout, toute, *etc.*; **above** —, surtout; — **that**, tout ce qui, tout ce que; **not at** —, ne . . . point.
allegiance, loyauté, *f.*; fidélité, *f.*; obéissance, *f.*; **bring back to the** —, ramener à l'obéissance.
alliance, alliance, *f.*
allow, permettre (à *with person*, de *with verb*), permettant, avoir permis, je permets, je permis.
allude to, faire allusion à.
almoner, aumônier, *m.*
almost, presque; — **died**, faillit mourir.
alone, seul, -e.
along, le long de.
aloud, à haute voix; à grands cris.
already, déjà.
also, aussi.
altar, autel, *m.*
although, quoique; bien que, *followed by subjunctive.*
altogether, ensemble.
always, toujours.
am to, *use* devoir.
amaze, étonner; ébahir.
ambitious, ambitieu-x, -se.
amen, amen.
among, parmi; entre.
amuse, amuser; *refl.* s'amuser.
an, un, une.
ancestor, ancêtre, *m.*; aïeul, *m.*
and, et.
anecdote, anecdote, *f.*
angel, ange, *m.*
anger, colère, *f.*; **in** —, en colère.
angry; **get** —, se fâcher; se mettre en colère.
animate, animer.
announce, annoncer.
announcement, annoncement, *m.*; prédiction, *f.*
annoy, ennuyer; tourmenter; gêner.
anoint, oindre, oignant, avoir oint, j'oins, j'oignis.
another, un autre, une autre; **one after** —, l'un(e) après l'autre.
answer, réponse, *f.*
answer, répondre à; — **for** (*a person*) répondre de.
anxiety, désir, *m.*; anxiété, *f.*
anxious, anxieu-x, -se; **be** —, désirer vivement de *or* tenir à.
any, quelque; quoi que ce soit; n'importe quel (quelle); *with neg.*, ne . . . aucun, -e; — **more**, ne . . . plus de; — **one**, quelqu'un; **not** — **one**, ne . . . personne; — **one whatever**, qui que ce soit.
anything, quelque chose de; quoi que ce soit de; **not** —, ne . . . rien.
anyway, en tout cas; toujours est-il que.
apart, à part de; (= outside) en dehors de.
apparition, apparition, *f.*
appeal to, en appeler à; s'adresser à.
appear, apparaître (*supernatural*); paraître (*natural*), paraissant, avoir paru, je parais, je parus; se présenter.
appearance, figure, *f.*; extérieur, *m.*; (*supernatural*) apparition, *f.*
applause, applaudissement, *m.*
apply to, s'adresser à; s'appliquer à.
appoint, fixer; nommer.
approach, s'approcher de.
approve, approuver de.
April, avril, *m.*
archangel, archange, *m.*
archbishop, archevêque, *m.*
ardor, ardeur, *f.*
arm, armer; *refl.* s'armer.
arm, bras, *m.*; (=weapon) arme, *f.*; **to** —**s!** aux armes!; **men at** —**s**, hommes d'armes; **to** —, s'armer.
armor, armure, *f.*
army, armée, *f.*
around, autour de; (=neighborhood) alentours; **turn** —, se retourner.
arrange, arranger, ranger.
arrival, arrivée, *f.*

arrive, arriver.
arrow, flèche, *f.*
art, art, *m.*; adresse, *f.*; habileté, *m.*
as, comme, que; — . . . —, aussi . . . que; — **if**, comme; — **for**, — **to**, quant à; — **a**, en; **so** . . . —, si . . . que; **such** —, tel (le) que; — **far** —, jusqu'à; — **soon** —, dès que, aussitôt que; — **much** —, autant de, autant que.
Ascension Day, (le jour de) l'ascension.
ashamed, honteu-x, -se; **be** —, avoir honte de.
ashes, cendres, *f.*; **burn to** —, réduire en cendres.
aside, de côté; **lay** —, mettre de côté; **turn** —, détourner.
ask (for), demander de (*with verb*), demander à (*with person*); — **of**, prier de; — **questions**, faire des questions, poser des questions.
asleep, endormi, -e; **fall** —, s'endormir, s'endormant, s'être endormi, je m'endors, je m'endormis.
assault, assaut, *m.*
assemble, assembler, s'assembler.
assembly, assemblée, *f.*
assurance, assurance, *f.*
assure, assurer, s'assurer.
astonish, étonner; surprendre.
at, à, de; — **last**, enfin; — **once**, tout de suite; — **present**, à présent; maintenant; — **first** d'abord.
attack, attaque, *f.*; **lead an** —, commander un assaut *or* une attaque.
attack, attaquer; assaillir, assaillant, avoir assailli, j'assaille, j'assaillis.
attempt, tentative, *f.*; essai, *m.*; — **at**, tentative de.
attend, assister à.
attention, attention, *f.*; **pay** — **to**, faire attention à.
attire, habits, *m.*; vêtements, *m.*; habillements, *m.*
attribute, attribuer.
audience, audience, *f.*; **assistance**, *f.*
august, auguste.
August, août, *m.*
Augustines, Augustins, *m. pl.*
avoid, éviter.
await, attendre; *refl.* s'attendre à.
awake, se réveiller.
aware; be — *or* **become** — **of**, s'apercevoir de.
away, loin; **send** —, renvoyer.

B

back, dos, *m.*; (*adv.*) derrière; **come** —, revenir; **give** —, rendre; **send** —, renvoyer.
bad, mauvais, -e; **be** — **hearted**, avoir mauvais cœur.
badly, mal.
band, bande, *f.*
bank, rive, *f.*
banner, bannière, *f.*
banquet, banquet, *m.*
baptism, baptême, *m.*
baptize, baptiser.
bar out, barrer; exclure.
barrier, barrière, *f.*
Basle, Bâle.
bastille, bastille, *f.*
battle, bataille, *f.*; **pitched** —, bataille rangée; **hard fought** —, bataille acharnée.
battlefield, champ de bataille, *m.*
be, être, étant, avoir été, je suis, je fus; se trouver; **is to** —, doit être; **was to** —, devait être.
bear, porter; (= endure) supporter.
beat, battre; — **a retreat**, battre en retraite.
beatification, béatification, *f.*
because, parce que; car; — **of**, à cause de.
become, devenir, devenant, être devenu, je deviens, je devins; — **again**, redevenir.
becoming; be —, seoir, il sied, seyait, siéra.
bed, lit, *m.*; **go to** —, se coucher.
bedside, chevet, *m.*; **by her** —, à son chevet.
before, (*prep., time*) avant; (*prep., place*) devant; (*conj.*) avant que;

(*before verb*) avant de; (*at end of sentence*) auparavant.
beg, demander à (quelqu'un) de; prier de; conjurer de.
begin, commencer à; se mettre à; — **again**, recommencer à, de.
beginning, commencement, *m.*
behave, se conduire.
behead, décapiter.
behind, derrière.
belief, croyance, *f.*; foi, *f.*
believe, croire, croyant, avoir cru, je crois, je crus; — **in**, croire en.
bell, cloche, *f.*
bell-ringer, marguillier, *m.*; sonneur de cloches, *m.*
belong to, appartenir à.
bend down, se baisser; se pencher; se courber.
beside, à côté de.
besides, outre, en outre; en plus; de plus; d'ailleurs.
besiege, assiéger.
best, (*adj.*) le meilleur; (*adv.*) le mieux; **do her** —, faire de son mieux.
betake one's self, se rendre.
betray, trahir.
better, (*adj.*) meilleur, -e; (*adv.*) mieux; **be** —, valoir mieux.
between, entre.
Bible, Bible, *f.*
bid (to), commander à; ordonner à; dire à.
birth, naissance, *f.*
bishop, évêque, *m.*
bitter, acharné, -e; — **warfare**, guerre acharnée.
black, noir, -e.
blade, lame, *f.*
blame, blâmer.
blaspheme, blasphémer; jurer.
blessed, béni, -e; — **Virgin**, sainte Vierge, *f.*; — **Trinity**, la sainte Trinité.
blindly, aveuglément.
bliss, allégresse, *f.*
blood, sang, *m.*
bloodless, pacifique.
blow, coup, *m.*
boat, bateau, *m.*; vaisseau, *m.*
body, corps, *m.*
bold, hardi, -e.
boldly, hardiment.
bolt, flèche, *f.*; dard, *m.*; coup, *m.*
bonfires, feux de joie, *m.*
book, livre, *m.*
border on, toucher à.
born; **be** —, naître, naissant, être né, je nais, je naquis.
both, tous les deux, *m.*; toutes les deux, *f.*
bottom, bas, *m.*; **at the** — **of**, au bas de.
boulevard, boulevard, *m.*
bouquet, bouquet, *m.*
box her ears, souffletez-la.
boy, garçon, *m.*
branch, branche, *f.*
brave, (*verb*) braver; défier; (*adj.*) courageu-x, -se.
bravely, bravement; courageusement.
bread, pain, *m.*
break, casser; se casser; rompre.
bridge, pont, *m.*
brief, bref, brève; court, -e.
brigand, brigand, *m.*
bright, éclatant, -e; brillant, -e; vif, vive.
bring, (*a person*) amener; (*a thing*) apporter; — **about**, amener; accomplir; compasser; — **back**, ramener; **to** — **one to** (=persuade) persuader à quelqu'un de.
bronze, bronze, *m.*; **in** —, en bronze.
brother, frère, *m.*
brutal, brutal, -e, brutaux, *pl.*
build, bâtir; construire.
building, bâtisse, *f.*; bâtiment, *m.*; édifice, *m.*
bundle of wood, fagot, *m.*
burden, peine, *f.*
burden, oppresser; ennuyer.
Burgundians, Bourguignons, *m.*
Burgundy, Bourgogne, La Bourgogne.
burn, brûler; — **at the stake**, brûler sur le bûcher.
bury, enterrer.
busy, occuper; — **one's self**, s'occuper.

but, (*conj.*) mais; (*adv.*) ne . . . que de; (*prep.*) sauf de; excepté de.
buy, acheter.
by, par; de, *after adjs. and verbs*; — **the way**, d'ailleurs; **near** —, auprès de.

C

call, appeler; **be —ed**, (=named) s'appeler; — **out**, s'écrier.
calmly, avec calme.
camp, camp, *m.*
campaign, campagne, *f.*
can, (=be able) pouvoir, pouvant, avoir pu, je peux *or* puis, je pus, *with one negative.*
canonize, canoniser.
capital, capitale, *f.*
captain, capitaine, *m.*
captive, capti-f, -ve.
captivity, captivité, *f.*
captor, vainqueur, *m.*
care, soin, *m.*
care, se soucier de; **take** —, faire attention à; **take** — **of**, — **for**, garder; soigner; — **for**, (=love) aimer.
career, carrière, *f.*
carelessly, nonchalamment.
carry, porter; — **off**, (*a person*) enlever; (*a thing*) emporter.
case, cas, *m.*
cash, argent comptant, *m.*
cast, jeter.
castle, château, *m.*; **fortified** —, château fort.
catch, prendre; — **fire**, prendre feu, *m.*
cathedral, cathédrale, *f.*
Catholic, catholique, *m. and f.*
cause, cause, *f.*; motif, *m.*
cause, causer; donner occasion à; occasioner.
cease, cesser, *with one negative.*
celebrate, célébrer.
cell, cellule, *f.*; cachot, *m.*
century, siècle, *m.*
ceremony, cérémonie, *f.*
certain, certaine, -e.
certainly, certainement.
chain, enchaîner.
challenge, défi, *m.*
change, changer.
character, caractère, *m.*
charge, charge, *f.*; **in** — **of**, sous la charge de.
charge, charger; **take** — **of**, se charger de.
charitable, charitable.
chase, chasse, *f.*
cheat, tricher; tromper.
cheek, joue, *f.*
cheers, acclamations, *f.*; **with** —, avec des acclamations; à grands cris.
chief, chef, *m.*
child, enfant, *m. and f.*
childhood, enfance, *f.*
childish, enfantin, -e; d'enfant; puéril, -e.
choice, (*adj.*) rare; (*noun*) d'élite, *f.*
choir, chœur, *m.*
choose, choisir.
Christ, le Christ, *m.*
christen, baptiser.
Christian, chrétien, -ne.
Christmas, Noël.
chronological, chronologique.
church, église, *f.*
churchmen, clergé, *m.*; hommes d'église, *m.*
circumstance, circonstance, *f.*
citizen, citoyen, *m.*, -ne, *f.*
city, ville, *f.*
civil, civil, -e.
clad (*past p. of* **clothe**), revêtu, -e.
claim, réclamer.
class, classe, *f.*; rang, *m.*
clean, nettoyer; (*arms*) fourbir.
clear, s'éclaircir.
clearly, clairement; distinctement.
clerk, clerc, *m.*; employé, *m.*
clever, habile; adroit.
climb, grimper; — **a ladder**, monter à *or* sur l'échelle.
close, fermer; — **again**, refermer.
close, tout près de.
closely, de près; rigoureusement; sévèrement; strictement.
clothe, vêtir; se vêtir; s'habiller.
clothes, habits, *m.*; vêtements, *m.*; habillements, *m.*
coat, habit, *m.*; surtout, *m.*; — **of**

arms, écusson, *m.*, cotte d'armes, *f.*
color, couleur, *f.*
come, venir, venant, être venu, je viens, je vins; arriver; — **to**, en venir à; — **forward**, avancer, s'avancer; — **back**, revenir, — **down**, descendre; — **out**, sortir; — **up**, monter; remonter à.
comfort, consolation, *f.*
comfort, consoler.
command, commandement, *m.*
command, commander (à *with persons*, de *with things*).
commander-in-chief, commandant-en-chef, *m.*
commence, commencer; se mettre à.
commission, commission, *f.*
commit, commettre, commettant, avoir commis, je commets, je commis.
companion, compagnon, *m.*; compagne, *f.*
compare, comparer.
compel, forcer.
complain, se plaindre, se plaignant, s'être plaint, je me plains, je me plaignis.
complaint, plainte, *f.*; **make a** —, se plaindre.
completely, complètement; entièrement.
compose, composer; **be** —**d of**, se composer de.
concerning, à propos de.
conclude, conclure, concluant, avoir conclu, je conclus, je conclus.
conclusion, conclusion, *f.*
condemn, condamner à.
condemnation, condamnation, *f.*
condition, condition, *f.*; état, *m.*; **on** — **that**, à condition que.
conduct, conduite, *f.*
conduct, mener; conduire, conduisant, avoir conduit, je conduis, je conduisis.
conference, conférence, *f.*
confess, confesser; se confesser.
confession, confession, *f.*
confessor, confesseur, *m.*
confidant, confidant, *m.*, **-e**, *f.*
confidence, confidence, *f.*; (= trust) confiance, *f.*
confirm, confirmer.
confusion, confusion, *f.*
connection, rapport, *m.*; **in this** —, sous ce rapport.
conquer, conquérir; — **again**, reprendre; reconquérir.
consecrate, consacrer; (*a king*) sacrer.
consecration, sacre, *m.*
consent, consentir à.
consider, considérer; regarder.
consideration, considération, *f.*
consolation, consolation, *f.*
consult, consulter.
consume, consumer.
contempt, mépris, *m.*
contemptuously, avec mépris; dédaigneusement.
continually, sans cesse.
continue, continuer.
continued, (*a story*) suite, *f.*
contrary, contraire, *m.*; **on the** —, au contraire; — **to**, contre.
contrast, contraste, *m.*
controversy, controverse, *f.*
convent, convent, *m.*
conversation, conversation, *f.*, entretien, *m.*
convince, convaincre, convainquant, avoir convaincu, je convaincs, je convainquis.
convoy, convoi, *m.*
coronation, couronnement, *m.*
corridor, corridor, *m.*
costume, costume, *m.*
could, *see* **can**.
council, (*papal*) concile, *m.*; (*justice*) conseil, *m.*
counsel, conseil, *m.*
counsel, conseiller.
count, comte, *m.*
country, (*geographical*) pays, *m.*; contrée, *f.*; (*rural*) campagne, *f.*; **native** —, patrie, *f.*; — **girl**, campagnarde; paysanne.
courage, courage, *m.*; **take** —, se rassurer.
course; **of** —, bien entendu.
court, cour, *f.*

courtier, courtisan, *m.*
cover, couvrir, couvrant, couvert, je couvre, je couvris.
coward, poltron, *m.*
cowardice, lâcheté, *f.*
crazy, fou, fol, *m.*; folle, *f.*
creature, créature, *f.*
creed, crédo, *m.*
crime, crime, *m.*; attentat, *m.*
cross, croix, *f.*
cross, traverser.
crossbow, arbalète, *f.*
crowd, foule, *f.*
crowd, s'empresser; se presser; se bousculer.
crown, couronne, *f.*
crown, couronner.
cruel, cruel, -le.
cruelly, cruellement.
crush, écraser.
cry, cri, *m.*; **with loud cries**, à grands cris.
cry, (=scream) crier; (=weep) pleurer; — **out**, s'écrier.
cup, coupe, *f.*
curiosity, curiosité, *f.*
curse, maudire, maudissant, avoir maudit, je maudis, je maudis.
custom, coutume, *f.*
cut; — **off**, couper; — **one's self**, se couper; — **her way**, se frayer un chemin.

D

dais, dais, *m.*
dance, danser.
danger, danger, *m.*; péril, *m.*
dangerous, dangereu-x, -se.
dare, oser, *with one negative.*
dark, foncé, -e; sombre.
date, date, *f.*
date, dater.
daughter, fille, *f.*
Dauphin, dauphin, *m.*
day, jour, *m.*; journée, *f.*; **Day of the Herrings**, la journée des harengs; **next** —, le lendemain; **all** —, toute la journée; **every** —, tous les jours.
dead, mort, -e.
deal; **a good** —, **a great** —, beaucoup.
dear, cher, chère.
dearly, tant; chèrement.
death, mort, *f.*
deceased, feu, -e; — **duke**, le feu duc.
deceive, tromper.
December, décembre, *m.*
decide, décider; se décider (à); déterminer; se déterminer (à).
decisive, décisi-f, -ve.
declaration, déclaration, *f.*
declare, déclarer; se déclarer.
decree, décret, *m.*
decree, décréter.
dedicate, dédier.
deed, acte, *m.*
deep, profond, -e.
deeply, profondément; vivement.
deer, biche, *f.*
defeat, défaite, *f.*
defeat, vaincre; mettre en déroute.
defend, défendre.
defile, souiller; se souiller.
delay, délai, *m.*
deliberate, délibérer.
delirious; **be** —, délirer.
delirium, délire, *m.*
deliver, délivrer; livrer.
deliverance, délivrance, *f.*
Deliverer, sauveur, *m.*
demand, demander; exiger.
demonstration, démonstration, *f.*
depart, partir, partant, être parti, je pars, je partis.
departure, départ, *m.*
deposit, déposer.
deprive, priver de.
derision, dérision, *f.*
descend, descendre.
describe, décrire, décrivant, avoir décrit, je décris, je décrivis.
deserve, mériter (de).
designate, désigner.
desire, désirer; souhaiter; vouloir, voulant, avoir voulu, je veux, je voulus.
despair; **be in** —, désespérer (de).
despair, désespoir, *m.*
despatch, expédier; envoyer.

destroy, détruire, détruisant, avoir détruit, je détruis, je détruisis.
determine, décider (à); déterminer; (=make up one's mind to) se déterminer à, se résoudre à, prendre son parti.
devil, diable, *m.*
devilish, diabolique.
devote, dévouer; se dévouer.
devotion, dévouement, *m.*
devout, dévôt, -e.
dictate, dicter.
die, mourir, mourant, être mort, je meurs, je mourus; — **the death of**, mourir de la mort de.
different, autre; différent, -e.
difficult, difficile.
difficulty, difficulté, *f.*
dignity, dignité, *f.*
dine, dîner.
dip, tremper.
direct, directe; clair, -e.
direction, direction, *f.*
disappoint, désappointer.
disappointment, désappointement, *m.*
disastrous, désastreu-x, -se.
discourage, décourager.
discouragement, découragement, *m.*; mécompte, *m.*
discover, découvrir, découvrant, avoir découvert, je découvre, je découvris.
disgrace, déshonorer.
disgust, dégoût, *m.*
disinterestedness, désintéressement, *m.*
dismount, mettre pied à terre.
disobedience, désobéissance, *f.*
disobedient, désobéissant, -e.
disobey, désobéir à.
display, déployer; étaler.
displease, mécontenter; déplaire à.
displeased, mécontent, -e (de).
displeasure, déplaisir, *m.*; colère, *f.*
distress, détresse, *f.*
disturb, déranger.
ditch, fossé, *m.*
divide, (=share) partager; (= separate) séparer.
divine, divin, -e.
divinely, divinement.
divinity, divinité, *f.*
do, faire, faisant, avoir fait, je fais, je fis; — **for**, servir de; *used as auxiliary it is not translated.*
document, document, *m.*
dominant, dominant, -e.
don, mettre; endosser; prendre; — **again** *or* **once more**, remettre; reprendre.
door, porte, *f.*
doubt, doute, *m.*
doubt, douter.
doubtful, douteu-x, -se; **be —**, douter.
dove, colombe, *f.*; pigeon, *m.*
down, en bas; **sit —**, s'asseoir.
downcast, découragé, -e, déprimé, -e.
dozen, douzaine, *f.*
drag, tirer; — **(down) from**, tirer à bas de.
dragon, dragon, *m.*
draw, (=design) dessiner; (=pull) tirer à; — **near**, s'approcher de.
dread, redouter.
dream, rêve, *m.*; songe, *m.*
dream, songer; rêver.
dreamy, songeu-r, -se; rêveu-r, -se.
dress, robe, *f.*
dried, sec, sèche.
drink, boire, buvant, avoir bu, je bois, je bus.
drive out, — **away**, chasser.
drown, noyer.
druid, druide, *m.*; — **tree**, l'arbre aux *or* des druides.
dry, sec, sèche.
due, dû, -e.
duke, duc, *m.*
duly, dûment.
during, pendant (pendant que *before verb*).
duty, devoir, *m.*
dwell in, demeurer à; habiter.

E

each, chaque; — **one**, chacun, -e; — **other**, se.
ear, oreille, *f.*

early, de bonne heure; — **in the morning**, de grand matin; matinal, -e.
earn, mériter; gagner.
Easter, Pâques, *f.*; **from — on**, à partir de Pâques.
eat, manger.
ecclesiastical, ecclésiastique.
education, éducation, *f.*
efface, effacer.
effect, effet, *m.*
effort, effort, *m.*
eight, huit.
eighteen, dix-huit.
eighteenth, (*in dates*) le dix-huit.
eighth, (*in dates*) le huit.
either . . . or, soit . . . soit; **not —**, non plus.
elapse, s'écouler.
eldest, aîné, -e.
eleven, onze.
eloquent, éloquent, -e.
else, autre; autrement; **or —**, ou bien; **anything —**, autre chose; **nothing —**, rien d'autre.
elsewhere, ailleurs.
embarrass, embarrasser.
embarrassing, embarrassant, -e.
embrace, embrasser.
embroider, broder.
emissary, émissaire, *m.*
employ, employer (à); **se servir de . . .** (pour).
encampment, camp, *m.*
encounter, rencontre, *f.*
encounter, rencontrer.
encourage, encourager.
end, (=termination) fin, *f.*; (= extremity) bout, *m.*; **put an — to**, mettre fin à.
end, finir; se terminer.
endless, sans fin; sans bornes.
endure, supporter; souffrir.
enemy, ennemi, *m.*
energy, énergie, *f.*
engine, engin, *m.*; machine de guerre, *f.*
England, Angleterre, *f.*
English, anglais, -e.
Englishman, Anglais, *m.*
enough, assez (de).
entangle, embrouiller.
enter, entrer (dans, à).
enthusiasm, enthousiasme, *m.*
enthusiastic, enthousiaste.
entirely, tout à fait; entièrement.
entrance, entrée, *f.*
entreat, supplier; prier; engager à.
entreaty, instances, *f. pl.*
envelop, envelopper.
epoch, époque, *f.*
equally, également.
equestrian, équestre.
equip, équipper.
erect, ériger.
error, erreur, *f.*
escape, s'échapper; s'évader; se sauver.
escort, escorte, *f.*
escort, escorter.
especially, surtout.
espouse, épouser.
Europe, l'Europe, *f.*
evacuate, évacuer.
evasion, évasion, *f.*
eve, veille, *f.*
even, (*adv.*) même; (*adj.*) égal, -e.
evening, soir, *m.*
event, événement, *m.*
eventful, plein de vicissitudes.
ever, jamais; toujours; **not —**, ne jamais; — **since**, depuis *or* dès.
every, chaque; tout; — **day**, tous les jours; — **one**, tout le monde.
everybody, tout le monde.
everything, tout.
everywhere, partout.
evidently, évidemment.
evil, mal, *m.*; **speak —**, dire du mal.
evil, mauvais, -e; méchant, -e.
exactly, exactement.
examination, examen, *m.*
examine, examiner.
example, exemple, *m.*
exasperate, exaspérer.
except, sauf.
exclaim, s'écrier.
exclamation, exclamation, *f.*; cri, *m.*
exclude, exclure.
execution, supplice, *m.*; exécution, *f.*
executioner, bourreau, *m.*

exercise, exercice, *m.*; devoir, *m.*
exist, exister.
expect, attendre, s'attendre à; penser.
expectation, attente, *f.*
expense, dépense, *f.*; **at her —**, à ses dépens.
experience, ressentir.
expire, expirer.
explain, expliquer.
express, exprimer.
extreme, extrême; suprême.
exultation, exaltation, *f.*; joie, *f.*
eye, œil, *m.*, *pl.* yeux; regard, *m.*

F

face, face, *f.*; visage, *m.*; **— to —**, vis-à-vis; en face de.
face, faire face à.
fact, fait, *m.*; **in —**, le fait est que; au fait; en effet.
fagot, fagot, *m.*
fail, faillir; manquer (de); ne pas réussir; faire défaut à; se démentir.
failure, faillite, *f.*; non réussite, *f.*
fairy, fée, *f.*
faith, foi, *f.*; croyance, *f.*
faithful, fidèle.
fall, automne, *m.*
fall, tomber; **— back**, retomber; **— ill**, tomber malade.
falsely, faussement.
family, famille, *f.*
famish, affamer.
famous, fameu-x, -se; célèbre.
fancy, bon plaisir de, *m.*; au gré de; à la fantaisie de.
far, loin; **as — as**, jusqu'à; **— and near**, de loin et de près; de tous côtés.
father, père, *m.*
father-in-law, beau-père, *m.*
favor, faveur, *f.*
favorable, favorable.
favorite, favori, *m.*, -te, *f.*
fear, crainte, *f.*; peur, *f.*; frayeur, *f.*; **for — of**, de crainte de; **for — lest**, de peur que, *with* ne *and subjunctive.*
fear, craindre, craignant, avoir craint, je crains, je craignis; avoir peur de; **never —**, ne craignez rien; *subjunctive with* ne.
fearless, sans peur; hardi, -e.
feast, fête, *f.*; **— day**, une fête.
February, février, *m.*
feel, sentir; (*emotions*) ressentir; éprouver; **she felt that**, il lui semblait que.
fervor, ferveur, *m.*
few, peu de; **a —**, quelques; **a — of**, quelques-uns de.
field, champ, *m.*; **— flower**, fleur des champs.
fifteen, quinze.
fifth, cinquième; (*king or date*), cinq.
fifties, la cinquantaine, *f.*
fifty, cinquante.
fifty-six, cinquante-six.
fight, bataille, *f.*; combat, *m.*; rencontre, *f.*; lutte, *f.*
fight, combattre; se battre.
figure, figurer.
fill, remplir; **— up**, combler.
finally, enfin; finalement.
find, trouver; **— one's self**, se trouver.
fine, beau, bel, belle.
finger, doigt, *m.*
finish, finir.
fire, feu, *m.*
firm, (*adj.*) ferme.
firmly, fermement.
first, premi-er, -ère; **at —**, d'abord; premièrement.
fish, poisson, *m.*
five, cinq.
flame, flamme, *f.*
flat, plat, *m.*; **with the —**, du plat.
flee, fuir; s'enfuir, s'enfuyant, s'être enfui, je m'enfuis, je m'enfuis.
flight, fuite, *f.*
flock, troupeau, *m.*
flow, couler.
flower, fleur, *f.*
fly, voler; **— away**, s'envoler.
foe, ennemi, *m.*
follow, suivre, suivant, avoir suivi, je suis, je suivis.

following, suivant, -e.
fond; be — of, aimer; **be very — of**, aimer beaucoup.
food, nourriture, *f.*
foolish, sot, -te; fou, fol, folle; (= stupid) niais, -e; stupide.
foot, pied, *m.*
for, (*prep.*) pour; (*conj.*) car; (=since) depuis; (=during) pendant; — **it**, en; **as —**, quant à.
forbid, défendre (à).
force, force, *f.*; troupe, *f.*
force, forcer (à); — **one's way through**, se frayer un chemin.
foreigner, étrang-er, -ère.
forever, à tout jamais; à jamais.
forget, oublier (de).
forgive, pardonner à.
form, forme, *f.*
form, former.
formally, formellement.
former, ancien, -ne; premi-er, -ère.
forsake, abandonner.
fort, fort, *m.*; forteresse, *f.*
forth; call —, provoquer; **from this day —**, à partir de ce jour.
fortified, fort; fortifié.
fortnight, quinzaine, *f.*; quinze jours.
fortress, forteresse, *f.*
fortunately, heureusement.
forty, quarante.
forty-nine, quarante-neuf.
forty-six, quarante-six.
forward, en avant; **come —**, avancer.
four, quatre.
fourteen, quatorze.
France, la France, *f.*
frankly, franchement.
frankness, sincerité, *f.*; franchise, *f.*
free, libéré, -e; libre.
free, libérer; donner la liberté.
French, (*language*) français, *m.*
French, (*adj.*) français, -e.
friend, ami, *m.*, -e, *f.*
frighten, effrayer.
from, de; (*a person*) de la part de; (=since) depuis; — **where** *or* **which**, d'où; — . . . **on**, à partir de.
front; in — of, devant; en face de.
frontier, frontière, *f.*
fulfill, remplir; accomplir.
full, plein, -e; entière.
fully, entièrement; pleinement; bien.
fun; make — of, se moquer de.
further, (*adj.*) autre.
fuss, embarras, *m.*; **make a —**, faire de l'embarras; faire du bruit.

G

gain, gagner; — **time**, gagner du temps.
gallop, galop, *m.*; **set out on a —**, partir au galop.
garb, vêtement, *m.*; habillement, *m.*
garden, jardin, *m.*
garment, vêtement, *m.*; habillement, *m.*
gate, porte, *f.*
gather together, recueillir; ramasser.
gayly, gaiement.
general, général, -e; ordinaire.
general, général, (*pl.*) -aux, *m.*; —-**in-chief**, général en chef.
generally, généralement; ordinairement; d'ordinaire.
generous, généreu-x, -se.
gentle, doux, douce; gentil, -le.
get, avoir; obtenir; chercher; prendre; — **down**, descendre.
ghost; give up the —, rendre l'âme.
gift, don, *m.*; cadeau, *m.*; présent, *m.*
girl, fille, *f.*; jeune fille, *f.*; **little —**, fillette; **peasant —**, paysanne.
give, donner; — **back**, rendre; — **up**, livrer; abandonner.
glad, content, -e; heureu-x, -se; bien aise de.
glance, regard, *m.*; coup d'œil, *m.*
glorious, glorieu-x, -se.
glory, gloire, *f.*
go, aller, allant, être allé, **je vais**, j'allai; — **out**, sortir; — **away**, s'en aller; partir; — **without**, se

passer de; — **against**, s'opposer à; aller contre.
God, Dieu, *m.*
godfather, parrain, *m.*
godmother, marraine, *f.*
gold, or, *m.*
good, bon, -ne; (*conduct*) sage.
good-by, adieu, *m.*
govern, gouverner.
gown, robe, *f.*
grace, grâce, *f.*; **be in a state of** —, être en état de grâce.
grand, auguste.
grant, accorder (à *with person*, de *otherwise*).
grass, l'herbe, *f.*
grateful, reconnaissant, -e.
great, grand, -e; **a — deal**, beaucoup.
greatly, bien; grandement; beaucoup.
grief, chagrin, *m.*; douleur, *f.*
ground, terre, *f.*; **on the** —, à terre.
grow accustomed to, s'accoutumer à; s'habituer à.
guard, (= man) garde, *m.*; (= bodyguard) garde, *f.*
guard, garder; surveiller; **to mount** —, monter la garde; veiller.
guest, hôte, *m.*
guide, guide, *m.*
guilty, coupable.

H

haft, manche, *m.*
Hail Mary, l'avé, *m.*
hair, (*single*) cheveu, *m.*; (*in general*) cheveux, *m. pl.*
half, moitié, *f.*; (*adj.*) demi, -e; (*adv.*) demi.
hall, salle, *f.*
halt, faire halte.
hand, main, *f.*; **in the —s of**, entre les mains de.
hand, tendre; — **over**, remettre; rendre.
handful, main pleine; poignée, *f.*
handsome, beau, bel, belle; élégant, -e.
hang, (*person*) pendre; (*thing*) suspendre; (*with tapestry*) tendre de; — **one's head**, baisser la tête.
happen, arriver; advenir; **let what will** —, advienne que pourra.
happy, heureu-x, -se.
hard, rude; dur, -e; fort, -e; difficile; pénible; — **fought**, acharné, -e; bien contesté, -e; — **pressed**, opprimé, -e.
harm, mal, *m.*
harvest, moisson, *f.*
haste, hâte, *f.*; **in all** —, en toute hâte.
hasten, hâter; se hâter (de); s'empresser (à).
hatred, haine, *f.*
have, avoir, ayant, avoir eu, j'ai, j'eus; — **to**, (*necessity*) falloir; (*duty*) devoir; — **something done**, faire faire; — **on**, porter; — **just**, venir de.
he, il; (*disj.*) lui.
head, tête, *f.*
headdress, coiffure, *f.*
health, santé, *f.*
hear, entendre, entendre dire *or* parler; — **of**, apprendre; — **confession**, confesser.
heart, cœur, *m.*
hearth, âtre, *m.*; **by the** —, au coin du feu.
heart-rending, navrant, -e.
Heaven, ciel, *m.*, *pl.* cieux; **the king of** —, le roi des cieux.
heavenly, céleste.
heavily, pesamment; lourdement.
heavy, lourd, -e; pesant, -e.
heir, héritier, *m.*
help, aide, *m.*; secours, *m.*; **help!** au secours!
help, aider (à); secourir.
hence, de là; aussi.
Henry, Henri.
her, (*adj.*) son, sa, ses; (*pron.*) **la**; **to** —, lui.
herald, héraut, *m.*
here, ici; — **is**, voici.
heresy, hérésie, *f.*
heretic, hérétique.
heroine, héroine, *f.*

herring, hareng, *m.*
herself, elle; elle-même; **se.**
hesitate, hésiter.
hesitation, hésitation, *f.*
hide, cacher, se cacher.
high, haut, -e; . . . **feet** —, . . . pieds de haut.
him, (*pron.*) le; **to** —, lui.
himself, lui-même; se.
his, son, sa, ses.
historian, historien, *m.*
historic, historical, historique.
history, histoire, *f.*
hither, ici.
hitherto, auparavant.
hold, tenir, tenant, avoir tenu, je tiens, je tins; — **out**, maintenir; résister; — **up**, soutenir.
holy, béni, bénite; saint, -e; — **water**, de l'eau bénite; **Holy Spirit**, le Saint Esprit.
home, à la maison; chez, *with disj. pronoun*; **come** —, rentrer.
honest, honnête.
honor, honneur, *m.*
honor, honorer; **do** —, faire honneur.
honorable, honorable; estimable.
hope, espoir, *m.*
hope, espérer (*no prep.*)
horrid, vilain, -e.
horse, cheval, *m.*
horseback; on —, à cheval.
host, hôte, *m.*; (=crowd) foule, *f.*; (=army) armée, *f.*; force, *f.*; **heavenly** —, troupe céleste, *f.*
hostility, hostilité, *f.*; **come to open hostilities**, en venir aux mains.
hour, heure, *f.*
house, maison, *f.*; **at the** — **of**, chez.
household, maison, *f.*
how, comme; comment; que; — **many**, combien.
however, cependant; pourtant; toutefois.
humble, humble.
humbly, humblement.
hundred, cent, *m.*
hunger, faim, *f.*
hurrah, hourra!
hurry, se presser; se dépêcher; s'empresser de; **be in a** —, être pressé.
hurt, faire mal à; faire souffrir.
husband, mari, *m.*

I

I, je, moi.
idea, idée, *f.*
idiotic, imbécile; idiot, -e.
idleness, oisiveté, *f.*
if, si; (=that), que.
ignorant, ignorant, -e.
ill, (*adj.*) malade; souffrant, -e; (*adv.*) mal; **fall** —, tomber malade.
illness, maladie, *f.*
image, image, *f.*
imagination, imagination, *f.*
imagine, imaginer; s'imaginer (*no prep.*)
imbecile, imbécile; idiot, -e.
immediately, immédiatement *or* tout de suite.
implore, supplier; implorer.
important, important, -e.
impossible, impossible (de).
impress, impressionner.
imprison, emprisonner.
imprisonment, emprisonnement, *m.*
in, (*prep.*) dans; en; à; à *before cities*, en *before countries, dates, and present participles;* (*adv.*) dedans; *after superlatives*, de *with article;* — **order to**, pour; — **fact**, en effet.
incessantly, sans cesse; incessamment.
increase, augmenter; accroître.
indeed, au fait; d'ailleurs; (= really) vraiment; en effet.
indicate, indiquer.
indignantly, avec indignation, *f.*
indignation, indignation, *f.*
industrious, industrieu-x, -se; laborieu-x, -se; appliqué, -e.
inexcusable, inexcusable.
inexhaustible, inépuisable.
infamous, infâme.
infant, enfant, *m.*; marmot, *m.*; bébé, *m.*; — **son**, fils en bas âge.
infirm, infirme; impotent, -e.

influence, influence, *f.*
inhabit, habiter; demeurer à.
inhabitant, habitant, *m.*
iniquitous, inique.
inn, auberge, *f.*
innocent, innocent, -e; (=simple) naïf, naïve.
innocently, naïvement.
innumerable, innombrable.
inquire, demander; s'informer de.
insane, fou, fol, *m.*; folle, *f.*
insanity, démence, *f.*; folie, *f.*
inscribe, inscrire, inscrivant, avoir inscrit, j'inscris, j'inscrivis.
inscription, inscription, *f.*
inside of, à l'intérieur de; dans.
insist, insister.
insolence, insolence, *f.*
insolent, insolent, -e.
inspiration, inspiration, *f.*
inspire, inspirer.
instance, exemple, *m.*; **for —**, par exemple.
instead of, au lieu de.
instigate, instiguer.
insult, insulte, *f.*; outrage, *m.*; **by rough —s**, par des insultes grossières.
insult, insulter; outrager.
intention, intention, *f.*
interrupt, interrompre.
interview, entrevue, *f.*
intimidate, intimider.
into, dans, en.
invest, investir.
investigation, investigation, *f.*
invite, inviter.
invoke, invoquer.
irreproachable, irréprochable.
irritate, agacer; irriter.
issue, issue, *f.*
it, elle, il; la, le; — **may be**, il se peut.
its, son, sa, ses.
itself, lui-même, elle-même.

J

jailer, géolier, *m.*
January, janvier, *m.*
jealousy, jalousie, *f.*
Jesus, Jésus.
Joan of Arc, Jeanne d'Arc.
join, joindre, joignant, avoir joint, je joins, je joignis; se joindre à.
journey, voyage, *m.*
joy, joie, *f.*
joyful, joyeu-x, -se.
judge, juge, *m.*
July, juillet, *m.*
jump, sauter.
June, juin, *m.*
just, vertueu-x, -se.
just, tout; juste; — **as loudly**, tout aussi haut; — **as**, de même que; **to have —**, venir de; — **as**, au moment où.
justice, justice, *f.*
justly, justement, avec justice.

K

keep, garder; maintenir; — **doing a thing**, continuer à, de; se tenir; — **one's word**, tenir parole; tenir, tenant, avoir tenu, je tiens, je tins.
keeper, gardien, *m.*; géolier, *m.*
key, clé *or* clef, *f.*
kill, tuer; se tuer.
kind, espèce, *f.*; sorte, *f.*
king, roi, *m.*
kingdom, royaume, *m.*
kiss, embrasser; baiser.
knee, genou, *m.*; **on her —s**, à genoux.
kneel, s'agenouiller; se mettre à genoux.
knight, chevalier, *m.*
knight, armer chevalier; donner l'accolade à.
knit, tricoter.
know, (=be acquainted with) connaître, connaissant, avoir connu, je connais, je connus; (=have knowledge of) savoir, sachant, avoir su, je sais, je sus; — **how**, savoir.
knowledge, science, *f.*; savoir, *m.*

L

lack, manque, *m.*
ladder, échelle, *f.*
laden, *see* **load**.
lady, dame, *f.*
lance, lance, *f.*
land, débarquer à.
language, langue, *f.*; **langage**, *m.*
languish, languir.
large, grand, -e.
last, derni-er, -ère; **at** —, enfin.
last, durer.
late, tard; **the** —, feu, -e.
lately, dernièrement; de nos jours.
later, plus tard.
latter, celui-ci, celle-ci, ceux-ci, celles-ci.
laugh, rire, riant, avoir ri, je ris, je ris.
laughingly, en riant.
lawyer, avocat, *m.*
lay, coucher; enterrer; — **before**, soumettre à; mettre sous les yeux de; — **aside**, mettre de côté; ôter.
lead, mener; conduire, conduisant, avoir conduit, je conduis, je conduisis; — **away**, emmener; — **apart**, — **aside**, tirer à l'écart.
leadership, conduite, *f.*
league, (*a measure*) lieue, *f.*; (*political*) ligue, *f.*
learn, apprendre à, apprenant, avoir appris, j'apprends, j'appris; (=find out) savoir.
learned, savant, -e.
learning, science, *f.*; savoir, *m.*; lumières, *f.*
least, le moindre.
leave, permission, *f.*
leave, (=depart) partir; quitter; s'en aller; **left over**, de reste; **be left**, rester; laisser; — **off**, abandonner; (=allow) laisser.
left, gauche.
legend, légende, *f.*
lengthy, long, -ue.
lent, carême, *m.*; **middle of** —, (*a feast*) la mi-carême.
less (than), moins (de); **none the** — pas moins; néanmoins.
lest, que; **for fear** —, de crainte que; de peur que, *with* ne *and subj.*
let, laisser; (=allow) permettre à quelqu'un de; que, *with subj.*
letter, lettre, *f.*
lie, coucher; étendre; rester; — **down**, se coucher.
lieutenant, lieutenant, *m.*
life, vie, *f.*; **in her** —, de sa vie; **come to** —, revenir à la vie, *or* revenir à soi; revivre; ressusciter.
light, lumière, *f.*
light, allumer.
like, aimer.
like; be —, **look** —, **ressembler à**; avoir l'air de.
like, comme; en.
lily, lis, *m.*; fleur-de-lis, *f.*
limb, membre, *m.*
line, ligne, *f.*
linen, toile, *f.*
list, liste, *f.*
listen, écouter.
little, (*adj.*) petit, -e; — **by** —, petit à petit; (*adv.*), peu de, — **by** —, peu à peu.
live, (=dwell) demeurer; (=exist) vivre, vivant, avoir vécu, je vis, je vécus.
load, charger.
lock up, enfermer.
lodge, loger.
lodging, logis, *m.*
logic, logique, *f.*
long, désirer; **I** — **to**, il me tarde de.
long, (*adj.*) long, -ue; — **coat**, surtout, *m.*; **a** — **time**, longtemps; (*adv.*) — **enough**, assez longtemps; **as** — **as**, tant que; **before** —, bientôt; sous peu; **to be** —, tarder à; — **live**, vive.
longer, plus long; (*time*) plus longtemps; **no** —, ne . . . plus.
look, regard, *m.*
look; — **at**, regarder; — **for**, chercher; — **like**, avoir l'air de; ressembler à.
lord, maître, *m.*; seigneur, *m.*;

from my Lord, de la part de mon seigneur; **Lord's Prayer**, oraison dominicale, *f.*; le Pater; Notre Père.
lose, perdre.
loss, perte, *f.*
loud; with a — voice, à haute voix; **with — cries**, à grands cris.
loudly, hautement; à haute voix.
love, aimer.
loyal, loyal, -e.
luck, chance, *f.*; bonheur, *m.*

M

magic, magie, *f.*
magic, (*adj.*) magique.
magnificent, magnifique; superbe.
magnificently, superbement; magnifiquement.
maid, pucelle, *f.* (*old French word used for Joan*); vierge, *f.*; fille, *f.*; jeune fille, *f.*
maiden, fille, *f.*; vierge, *f.*; jeune fille, *f.*
mainly, principalement.
make, faire, faisant, avoir fait, je fais, je fis; **— as though**, faire mine de; **— use of**, se servir de; (=utter), proférer; **— sure**, s'assurer; **— war**, faire la guerre; **— a present**, faire un cadeau; **have made**, faire faire; **— poor**, appauvrir.
male, mâle; masculin, -e.
malefactor, malfaiteur, *m.*
mamma, maman, *f.*
man, homme, *m.*
manner, manière, *f.*; espèce, *f.*; sorte, *f.*; **all — of**, toutes sortes de *or* toute espèce de.
many, beaucoup de; bien des; **so —**, tant de; **as — as**, autant de; **too —**, trop de.
marble, marbre, *m.*
March, mars, *m.*
march, marche, *f.*
march, marcher.
margin, marge, *f.*
marriage, mariage, *m.*
marry, se marier; épouser.
martyr, martyr, *m.*, -e, *f.*
martyr, martyriser.
martyrdom, martyr, *m.*
Mary, Marie.
mass, messe, *f.*; **hear —**, entendre la messe *or* assister à la messe.
master, maître, *m.*
match; be —ed, se mesurer à.
matter, affaire, *f.*; **no —**, peu importe.
May, mai, *m.*
may, pouvoir, pouvant, avoir pu, je peux *or* puis, je pus (*no prep.*); **— be**, il se peut que, *with subj.*
me, me; moi; **to —**, moi.
mean, vouloir dire; signifier.
means, moyen, *m.*; **by — of**, au moyen de.
meantime, meanwhile, sur ces entrefaites, *f.*; cependant; en attendant; pendant ce temps.
meet, rencontrer; **go to —**, aller à la rencontre de *or* venir au devant de.
meeting, rencontre, *f.*; rendez-vous, *m.*
member, membre, *m.*
memorable, mémorable.
mention, mention, *f.*
mercy, (*human*) merci, *m.*; (*divine*) miséricorde, *f.*; **with —**, miséricordieusement.
merely, seulement; simplement.
message, message, *m.*
messenger, messager, *m.*; messagère, *f.*
middle, milieu, *m.*; **— of lent**, la mi-carême.
midst, milieu, *m.*; **in the very — of**, au beau milieu de.
midsummer's day, la St. Jean, *f.*
mien, mine, *f.*
might, (=could) *use* pouvoir.
might, force, *f.*
mighty, puissant, -e; exalté, -e.
mile, mille, *m.*
military, militaire.
mind, esprit, *m.*
mine, le mien, la mienne, **les** miens, les miennes.
minute, minute, *f.*; **instant**, *m.*

miracle, miracle, *m.*; prodige, *m.*
miraculous, miraculeu-x, -se.
miserable, misérable; souffrant, -e.
misery, misère, *f.*
misfortune, malheur, *m.*
mishap, malheur, *m.*
mission, mission, *f.*
mistake, faute, *f.*
mistaken; be —, se tromper.
moat, fossé, *m.*
model, modèle, *m.*
modern, moderne.
modest, modeste.
modestly, modestement.
modesty, modestie, *f.*
molest, molester; ennuyer.
moment, moment, *m.*; **at the — when**, au moment où.
monarch, monarque, *m.*
money, argent, *m.*
monk, moine, *m.*
month, mois, *m.*
moonlight, clair de lune, *m.*; **by —**, au clair de la lune.
more, (*adv.*) plus; (*pron. and adj.*) plus de; davantage; plus; encore; **— and —**, de plus en plus; **no —, not any —**, ne . . . plus; **— than**, plus que; plus de (*before numbers*); **once —**, encore une fois; **be — to**, être cher à.
moreover, de plus; en plus; en outre.
morning, matin, *m.*; matinée, *f.*
morning, (*adj.*) matinal, -e; du matin.
morrow, lendemain, *m.*
mortal, mortel, -le.
most, (*adv.*) plus de; (*adj. and pron.*) la plupart de; la plus grande partie de; le plus.
mother, mère, *f.*
mother-in-law, belle-mère, *f.*
motherly, maternel, -le.
mount, monter; **— guard**, monter la garde; **— on horseback**, monter à cheval.
movement, mouvement, *m.*
much, beaucoup (de); **as —**, autant de; **how —**, combien de; **too —**, trop de; **very —**, beaucoup de; **so —, tant de; be — afraid**, avoir grand'peur.
murder, meurtre, *m.*
murder, assassiner.
must, (*necessity*) falloir (*impers. no prep.*), avoir fallu, il faut, il fallut; (*duty*) devoir (*no prep.*), devant, avoir dû, je dois, je dus.
my, mon, ma, mes.
myself, moi-même.
mysterious, mystérieu-x, -se.

N

naked, nu, -e.
name, nom, *m.*; **in God's —**, au nom de Dieu.
name, nommer.
narrow, étroit, -e.
natal, natal, -e;
native, nati-f, -ve; natal, -e; **— country**, patrie, *f.*
nativity, nativité, *f.*
naturally, naturellement; bien entendu.
nature, nature, *f.*; **by —**, naturellement.
near, près de; auprès de; proche; chez; **— at hand**, tout près de là.
nearly, presque; à peu près.
necessary; be —, falloir (*impers. no prep.*), avoir fallu, il faut, il fallut.
necessary, nécessaire.
need, besoin, *m.*; **have —**, avoir besoin (de); **in case of extreme —**, en cas de besoin urgent.
needle, aiguille, *f.*
neighborhood, voisinage, *m.*; environs, *m.*
neighboring, voisin, -e.
neither . . . nor, ne . . . ni . . . ni.
never, ne . . . jamais; (*without verb*) jamais.
nevertheless, toutefois; néanmoins; cependant.
new, nouveau, nouvel, nouvelle.
newly, nouvellement; récemment; **— bought**, neuf, neuve.
news, nouvelles, *f.*
next, prochain, -e; **— day**, le lendemain, *m.*

night, nuit, *f.*; **by —**, la nuit, pendant la nuit.
nine, neuf.
nineteen, dix-neuf.
ninety-six, quatre-vingt-seize.
ninety-two, quatre-vingt-douze.
no, (*adv.*) ne . . . aucun, -e; pas de; (=left) ne . . . plus de; — **more**, ne . . . plus de; — **man**, — **one**, ne . . . personne; (*negative*) non.
noble, noble.
nobleman, noble, *m.*; seigneur, *m.*; gentilhomme, *m.*
nobody, personne; (*with verb*) ne . . . personne, *or* personne . . . ne.
noise, bruit, *m.*
none the less, néanmoins.
nor, ni.
north, nord, *m.*
northeastern; in the — part, au nord-est, *m.*
not, pas; (*without verb*) point; (*with verb*) ne . . . pas; ne . . . point; — **at all**, ne point du tout; — **any**, ne . . . aucun; — **any more**, ne . . . plus de; — **any one**, ne . . . personne; — **a thing**, ne . . . rien; — **less**, non moins; — **only**, non seulement; — **so**, non pas; nenni (*old French*).
notes, notes, *f.*
nothing, (*without verb*) rien; (*with verb*) ne . . . rien, rien . . . ne; — **but**, ne . . . que; — **else**, rien d'autre; — **other**, ne . . . autre chose.
notice, remarquer.
novelist, romancier, *m.*
November, novembre, *m.*
now, maintenant; à présent.
number, nombre, *m.*
numerous, nombreu-x, -se.
nurse, bonne, *f.*
nurse, soigner.

O

oak, chêne, *m.*
oath, serment, *m.*; **take an —**, prêter serment; (=curse) juron, *m.*
obedience, obéissance, *f.*
obey, obéir à.
object, objecter (à); se récrier.
objection, objection, *f.*
oblige, obliger (de); forcer (à).
obstinate, obstiné, -e.
obtain, obtenir (de), obtenant, avoir obtenu, j'obtiens, j'obtins, — **possession of**, s'emparer de; prendre possession de.
occasion, occasion, *f.*; circonstance, *f.*
occasionally, de temps en temps; de temps à autre; quelquefois.
occupation, occupation, *f.*
occupy, occuper, s'occuper; (= dwell) habiter.
occur, arriver (de); advenir.
o'clock, heure, *f.*
of, de; — **it**, en; y.
off; carry —, emporter; **cut —**, couper.
offer, offrir (de), offrant, avoir offert, j'offre, j'offris.
officer, officier, *m.*
often, souvent.
oh, oh!
oil, huile, *f.*
old, (=aged) vieux, vieille; (=ancient, former) ancien, -ne.
omen, augure, *m.*
on, (*prep.*) sur; de; — **account of**, à cause de; — **one side**, d'un côté; — **the part of**, de la part de.
once, une fois, *f.*; **at —**, à la fois; tout de suite *or* de suite *or* tout à coup; — **in a while**, à chaque instant *or* de temps en temps.
one, un, *m.*; une, *f.*; **the —**, celui, celle; **this —**, celui-ci, celle-ci; **that —**, celui-là, celle-là; **which —**, lequel, laquelle; — **another**, se; (=single, only) seul, seule; — **of them**, en.
only, ne . . . que; seulement; **not —** non seulement.
open, ouvert, -e; plein, -e; — **hostility**, hostilité déclarée; **in the — air**, en plein air; à la belle étoile, *f.*
open, ouvrir, ouvrant, avoir ouvert, j'ouvre, j'ouvris.

openly, ouvertement; hautement.
opinion, opinion, *m.*; avis, *m.*
opportunity, occasion, *f.*
opposite, opposé, -e.
opposition, opposition, *f.*
oppressor, oppresseur, *m.*
or, ou; — **else**, ou bien; **either** . . . **or**, soit . . . soit.
oratory, oratoire, *m.*
order, ordre, *m.*; demande, *f.*; **in** — **to**, pour; **in** — **that**, afin que; pour que.
order, commander; donner ordre.
ordinary, ordinaire.
Orleans, Orléans.
other, autre; **nothing** —, ne . . . autre chose; **for** —**s**, pour autrui.
otherwise, autrement.
our, notre, notre, nos; **Our Lady**, Notre Dame.
ours, le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres; à nous.
out, hors de; dehors; **come** —, **go** —, sortir.
outwit, déjouer.
ovation, ovation, *f.*
over, sur; par-dessus; (=finished) fini, -e; passé, -e; (=about) à propos de.
overcome, briser; vaincre.
overflow, déborder.
overturn, renverser.
own, propre; **with his** — **hands**, de ses propres mains.

P

page, (=paper) page, *f.*; (=boy) page, *m.*
pain, douleur, *f.*; mal, *m.*
painful, douloureu-x, -se; pénible.
pains, mal, *m.*; peine, *f.*; **take** —, se donner du mal *or* de la peine.
paint, peindre, peignant, avoir peint, je peins, je peignis.
painter, peintre, *m.*
pair, paire, *f.*
palace, palais, *m.*
pale, pâle.
palisades, palisades, *f.*
panic, panique, *f.*
paper, papier, *m.*; document, *m.*
Paradise, paradis, *m.*; **in** —, au paradis.
parchment, parchemin, *m.*
pardon, pardon, *m.*
parent, parent, *m.*
Parisian, Parisien, *m.*
parliament, parlement, *m.*
part, partie, *f.*; part, *f.*; **the greater** —, la plus grande partie; la plupart de; **take** —, prendre part (à); **on the** — **of**, de la part de.
particularly, surtout; particulièrement; principalement; spécialement.
partisan, partisan, *m.*
partly, en partie.
party, (*political*) parti, *m.*
pass, passer; — **on**, passer à; — **out**, sortir; — **as**, passer pour; — **through**, passer par.
passage, **passageway**, passage, *m.*; couloir, *m.*; corridor, *m.*
past, passé, -e; **was** — **fifty**, avait plus de cinquante ans *or* avait passé la cinquantaine.
paternal, paternel, -le.
patience, patience, *f.*
patiently, patiemment; avec patience, *f.*
patriotism, patriotisme, *m.*
pay; — **for**, payer; — **attention to**, faire attention à.
peace, paix, *f.*
peaceful, paisible.
peacefully, paisiblement.
peasant, paysan, -ne; — **girl**, paysanne.
peer, pair, *m.*
penitent, pénitent, -e.
people, (=nation) peuple, *m.*; (*collectively*) gens, *m. and f. pl., or* monde, *m.*; (*individual*) personne, *f.*; **young** —, jeunes gens; (*indef. pron.*) on.
perceive, apercevoir, s'apercevoir de.
perchance, peut-être.
perform, faire; accomplir.
perhaps, peut-être.
peril, péril, *m.*

permission, permission, *f.*
persecute, persécuter.
perseverance, persévérance, *f.*
persist, persister (à).
persistence, persistence, *f.*
person, personne, *f.*; **in —**, en personne.
personage, personnage, *m.*
persuade, persuader (à); engager (à).
Peter, Pierre.
phase, phase, *f.*
physician, médecin, *m.*
picture, tableau, *m.*
picturesque, pittoresque.
piece, pièce, *f.*; **gold —**, pièce d'or.
pile, pile, *f.*; tas, *m.*
pilgrimage, pélérinage, *m.*
pillage, piller; voler.
pious, pieu-x, -se.
pitched (battle), rangé, -e.
pitiable, pitoyable.
pitiful, compatissant, -e; charitable.
pity, pitié, *f.*; compassion, *f.*
pity, avoir pitié de; plaindre, plaignant, avoir plaint, je plains, je plaignis.
place, endroit, *m.*; lieu, *m.*; place, *f.*; **from — to —**, de lieu en lieu *or* d'une place à l'autre; **take —**, avoir lieu.
place, placer; mettre, mettant, avoir mis, je mets, je mis.
plan, plan, *m.*; conseil, *m.*
platform, plateforme, *f.*; estrade, *f.*
play, jouer.
plead, plaider; **— for her**, plaider sa cause.
please, plaire à, plaisant, avoir plu, je plais, je plus; **— God**, plaise à Dieu; **if you —**, s'il vous plaît.
pleasure, plaisir, *m.*
pledge, s'engager à.
plot, complot, *m.*; trame, *f.*
poem, poème, *m.*
poet, poète, *m.*
point, montrer du doigt.
poor, pauvre; **— people**, les pauvres; **make —**, appauvrir.
Pope, pape, *m.*
possession, possession, *f.*; **take — of**, prendre possession de.
possible, possible.
post, poste, *m.*
poverty, pauvreté, *f.*; indigence, *f.*
power, pouvoir, *m.*; puissance, *f.*; **do all in one's —**, faire tout son possible.
powerful, puissant, -e.
pray, prier.
prayer, prière, *f.*; **Lord's —**, l'oraison dominicale *or* Notre Père *or* le Pater.
predecessor, prédécesseur, *m.*
predict, prédire.
prediction, prédiction, *f.*
prefer, préférer (*no prep.*); aimer mieux (*no prep.*).
premeditation, préméditation, *f.*; parti pris, *m.*
preparation, préparatif, *m.*
prepare, préparer à.
presence, présence, *f.*; **in his —**, devant lui.
present, cadeau, *m.*
present, présent, -e; **be —**, assister à; **the — (time)**, aujourd'hui.
present, présenter; se présenter.
preserve, préserver; conserver.
pressed; hard —, gêné(e); opprimé, -e.
pretend, prétendre; faire semblant (de).
prevent, empêcher (de).
pride, orgueil, *m.*
priest, prêtre, *m.*; curé, *m.*
prince, prince, *m.*
principal, principal, -e.
prison, prison, *f.*
prisoner, prisonn-ier, *m.*; -ière, *f.*
private, particuli-er, -ère; privé, -e; **in —**, en particulier, en tête-à-tête.
privation, privation, *f.*
probably, probablement; vraisemblablement.
proceed, procéder à.
procession, procession, *f.*
proclaim, proclamer (à).
proclamation, proclamation, *f.*
procure, procurer (à).
produce, produire.
project, projeter (de).

project, projet, *m.*; dessein, *m.*
projectile, projectile, *m.*
promise, promesse, *f.*; parole, *f.*; **keep your —**, tenir parole.
promise, promettre (à *for persons*, de *for things*), promettant, avoir promis, je promets, je promis.
pronounce, prononcer.
prophecy, prophétie, *f.*
prophet, prophète, *m.*
propose, proposer (de).
protect, protéger.
protest, protester.
proudly, fièrement; avec orgueil.
prove, prouver.
providence, providence, *f.*
province, province, *f.*
provision, provision, *f.*
provoke, provoquer à.
public, public, *m.*, publique, *f.*
publicly, publiquement.
punishment, punition, *f.*; châtiment, *m.*
pure, pur, -e.
purity, pureté, *f.*; chasteté, *f.*
purpose, fin, *f.*; propos, *m.*; but, *m.*; **for this —**, à cette fin, à cet effet, à ce propos.
pursue, poursuivre, poursuivant, avoir poursuivi, je poursuis, je poursuivis.
put, mettre, mettant, mis, je mets, je mis; **— back**, remettre; **— an end to**, mettre fin à.
pyre, bûcher, *m.*

Q

quarrel, se quereller.
quarter, quart, *m.*
quarters, quartier, *m.*; **come to close —**, en venir aux mains; en venir aux prises.
queen, reine, *f.*
question, question, *f.*
question, questionner; interroger.
questioner, interrogateur, *m.*
questioning, interrogatoire, *m.*
quickly, vite; rapidement.
quiet, tranquil, -le.
quite, bien; très; tout à fait.

R

radiant, radieu-x, -se.
radical, radicale.
raise, (=lift) lever; soulever; **— a cry**, pousser un cri; faire entendre un cri; **— the siege**, lever le siège; (=erect) dresser.
range (itself), se ranger (de).
ransom, rançon, *f.*
ransom, rançonner.
rap, frapper; heurter.
rapidly, rapidement; vite.
rate; at any —, en tous cas, *m.*
rather, plutôt; (=somewhat) assez; **I would —**, j'aimerais mieux.
reach, arriver à; atteindre.
reach; within —, à portée, *f.*
read, lire, lisant, avoir lu, je lis, je lus.
ready, prêt, -e, (à).
real, vrai, -e; réel, -le, véritable.
reality, en réalité, *f.*
realize, se rendre compte de.
really, (=truly) vraiment; (= actually) réellement.
realm, royaume, *m.*; contrée, *f.*
reason, raison, *f.*; (=cause) motif, *m.*; **by — of**, à cause de; en raison de.
receive, recevoir, recevant, avoir reçu, je reçois, je reçus; agréer.
recent, récent, -e.
recently, dernièrement; sous peu; **to have — done something**, venir de, *with inf.*
recharge, recharger.
recite, réciter.
recognize, reconnaître, reconnaissant, avoir reconnu, je reconnais, je reconnus.
reconquer, reconquérir; reprendre; regagner.
recover, (*from illness*) se remettre; (=gain back) recouvrer.
red, rouge.
redeem, recouvrer; racheter.
reëcho, retentir (à).
reënforce, renforcer.
reënforcement, renforcement, *m.*
reënter, rentrer à *or* dans.

refer, rapporter; **s'en rapporter à.**
reform, réforme, *f.*
refuse, refuser.
regent, régent, *m.*
region, région, *f.*
register, régistre, *m.*
regret, regret, *m.*; **with —**, **à regret.**
regret, regretter de.
regular, réguli-er, -ère.
regularly, régulièrement.
rehabilitation, réhabilitation, *f.*
reign, règne, *m.*
reign, règner.
rejoin, rejoindre.
relate, raconter.
relative, parent, *m.*
religion, religion, *f.*
religious, religieu-x, -se.
reluctantly, avec regret; **à contre** cœur.
remain, rester; demeurer.
remark, remarque, *f.*
remark, observer; remarquer.
remember, se souvenir de, se souvenant, s'être souvenu, je me souviens, je me souvins.
remembrance, souvenir, *m.*
remit, remettre, remettant, **avoir** remis, je remets, je remis.
remount, remonter (à).
renew, renouveler; ranimer.
repeat, répéter; réitérer; réciter.
repeatedly, à plusieurs reprises, *f.*
repent, se repentir (de), se repentant, s'être repenti, je me repens, je me repentis.
reply, répondre (à).
reply, réponse, *f.*
report, rapport, *m.*; procès verbal, *m.*
report, rapporter; dire; **it is —ed**, on rapporte que; on dit que; le bruit court que.
represent, représenter.
reproach, reprocher (à).
reproachfully, avec reproche.
reputation, réputation, *f.*
request, requête, *f.*; demande, *f.*
require, exiger.
rescue, sauver.
resemble, ressembler **à.**
resistance, résistance, *f.*
resolve, résolution, *f.*
resolve, résoudre (à), **résolvant**, avoir résolu, je résous, je résolus.
respect, respect, *m.*; considération, *f.*; **in this —**, en cela; **en** rapport à; **à cet égard**, *m.*
respectable, respectable.
responsibility, responsabilité, *f.*
rest, se reposer.
restore, remettre; rendre; **to be —ed**, être rendu.
result, résultat, *m.*
resume, reprendre, reprenant, avoir repris, je reprends, je repris.
retake, reprendre.
retire, retirer; se retirer.
retort, riposter; rejoindre.
retreat, retraite, *f.*; **beat a —**, battre en retraite.
return, retour, *m.*; **on her —**, **à** son retour.
return, (=come back) revenir; (= go back) retourner; (=go **into** the house again) rentrer.
reveal, révéler.
revelation, révélation, *f.*
revive, raviver.
revolution, révolution, *f.*
reward, récompense, *f.*
rich, riche.
rid, se débarrasser de.
ride, monter à cheval; **— along**, chevaucher.
right, (*adj.*) droit, -e; **to the —**, **à** droite; (*adv.*) **— ahead**, tout droit; (*noun*) droit, *m.*; bien, *m.*; **by —**, de droit.
ring, bague, *f.*
ring, sonner.
rise, monter; (=get up) **se lever.**
risk, risquer.
rite, rite, *m.*
river, fleuve, *m.*; rivière, *f.*
robe, robe, *f.*
romance, romance, *m.*
room, chambre, *f.*; pièce, *f.*
rosary, rosaire, *m.*
rough, grossi-er, -ère.
rouse, (=awaken) réveiller; (= stir) émoustiller.

royal, royal, -e.
royalist, royaliste.
rude, grossi-er, -ère.
ruin, ruine, *f.*; perte, *f.*
rule, règle, *f.*; **as a** —, en général.
run, courir, courant, avoir couru, je cours, je courus; **come running up**, accourir; — **down**, courir en bas; descendre.
rush, se précipiter.
rusty, rouillé, -e.

S

sacrament, sacrement, *m.*
sacred, sacré, -e.
sad, triste.
sadden, attrister.
sadly, tristement.
safe; **safely**; **in safety**, en sûreté; sain et sauf, *m.*, saine et sauve, *f.*; heureusement.
saint, saint, *m.*, -e, *f.*
St. Catherine, St. Catherine.
St. Margaret, Sainte Marguerite.
St. Michael, St. Michel.
salute, saluer.
same, même.
sample, example, *m.*; échantillon, *m.*
Satan, Satan.
satin, satin, *m.*
satisfaction, satisfaction, *f.*
save, sauver.
save, sauf.
Savior, Sauveur, *m.*
say, dire, disant, avoir dit, je dis, je dis; **that is to** —, c'est-à-dire; **if you have anything to — against it**, si vous avez à y redire.
scabbard, fourreau, *m.*
scaffold, échafaud, *m.*
scatter, répandre; éparpiller.
Scotland, Écosse, *f.*
sculptor, sculpteur, *m.*
season, saison, *f.*
seat, asseoir, asseyant, avoir assis, j'assieds, j'assis; — **one's self** (=be seated) s'asseoir.
second, second, -e; (*in dates*) deux.
second, seconder.
secret, secret, secrète.
secretary, secrétaire, *m.*
secretly, secrètement.
secular, séculaire.
see, voir, voyant, avoir vu, je vois, je vis; — **again**, revoir.
seek, chercher (à); trouver.
seem, sembler; paraître; faire l'effet de.
Seine, la Seine.
seize, saisir.
selfish, égoïste.
selfishness, égoïsme, *m.*
sell, vendre.
send, envoyer; adresser; — **for**, envoyer chercher; faire venir; — **back**, renvoyer; — **home**, renvoyer; (=ship) expédier; — **word to**, faire dire à; faire savoir à.
sensation, sensation, *f.*
senseless, sans connaissance, *f.*
sensible, sensé, -e.
sentence, condamner.
sentence, sentence, *f.*; condamnation, *f.*; peine, *f.*
September, septembre, *m.*
seriously, sérieusement; gravement; grièvement.
sermon, sermon, *m.*
servant, servante, *f.*; domestique, *m. and f.*; (=vassal) serviteur, *m.*
serve, servir (à), servant, avoir servi, je sers, je servis.
service, service, *m.*; **of** —, utile.
set; — **out**, partir, partant, être parti, je pars, je partis; — **out for**, se mettre en route pour; — **fire to**, mettre le feu à.
seven, sept.
seventeenth, (*in dates*) dix-sept.
seventh, (*in dates*) sept.
several, plusieurs; — **times over**, à plusieurs reprises.
sew, coudre, cousant, avoir cousu, je couds, je cousis.
sex, sexe, *m.*
shake, secouer.
shame, honte, *f.*
shameful, honteu-x, -se; infâme.
share, part, *f.*

share, partager.
she, elle.
shed, verser.
sheep, mouton, *m.*; brebis, *f.*
shepherdess, bergère, *f.*
shoe, soulier, *m.*
shoemaker, cordonnier, *m.*
shoot at, tirer dessus.
short, court, -e; — **time**, peu de temps.
should, *conditional;* (*duty*) devoir; (*necessity*) falloir.
shoulder, épaule, *f.*
show, montrer à; faire voir à.
sick, malade, *m. and f.*; **the** —, les malades.
sickly, maladi-f, -ve.
side, côté, *m.*; **on all** —**s**, de tous côtés; côte, *f.*; — **by** —, côte à côte.
siege, siège, *m.*
sigh, soupir, *m.*
sight, vue, *f.*; **in** —, en vue, *f.*
sign, signer.
sign, signe, *m.*; signal, *m.*
signal, signaler.
signalize to, signaler.
signature, signature, *f.*
silent, silencieu-x, -se; muet, -te; — **prayer**, prière muette; **be** —, se taire, se taisant, s'être tu, je me tais, je me tus.
silver, argent, *m.*
similar, pareil, -le.
simple, simple; naï-f, -ve.
simplicity, simplicité, *f.*
simply, simplement.
since, (*prep.*) depuis; — **then**, depuis lors; (*adv.*) **ever** —, dès; (*conj.*) puisque.
sing, chanter.
single, seul, -e.
sink, enfoncer; sombrer; couler à fond.
sinner, pécheur, *m.*
sire, sire, *m.*
sister, sœur, *f.*
sit, s'asseoir, s'asseyant, s'être assis, je m'assieds, je m'assis; (*at court*) siéger.
situated, situé, -e.
six, six.
sixteenth, (*in dates*) le seize.
sixth, sixième; (*date or king*) **six.**
sixty, soixante.
sixty-two, soixante-deux.
sketch, croquis, *m.*
skill, adresse, *f.*
sky, ciel, *m.*, *pl.* cieux.
slay, tuer.
sleep, sommeil, *m.*; repos, *m.*
sleep, dormir, dormant, avoir dormi, je dors, je dormis; — **in the open air**, coucher à la belle étoile *or* coucher en plein air.
slice, tranche, *f.*
slightest, moindre; lég-er, -ère.
slip, glisser, — **out**, se glisser hors (de); s'esquiver de; s'échapper de.
slow, lent, -e.
slyly, avec malice; d'une manière rusée.
small, petit, -e.
smoke, fumée, *f.*
so, (*adv.*) si; tellement; — **as to**, pour; afin de; — **that**, afin que; — **many**, tant de; — **much**, tant de; (*conj.*) donc, ainsi; = **le**; — **and** —, tel et tel.
sob, sangloter.
sojourn, séjourner.
soldier, soldat, *m.*
sole, seul, -e.
solemn, solennel, -le; auguste.
some, de, de l', de la, du, des; en; quelque; quelques-uns, quelques-unes; (=about) à peu près; — **time**, quelque temps.
something, quelque chose de.
sometimes, quelquefois.
somewhat, tant soit peu.
somewhere, quelque part.
son, fils, *m.*
son-in-law, gendre, *m.*
soon, tôt; bientôt; **as** — **as**, aussitôt que; dès que; sitôt que; **very** —, bientôt; — **after**, peu après.
sooner, plutôt; **no** —, à peine.
sorceress, sorcière, *f.*
sore, rude; dur, -e.
sorrow, chagrin, *m.*; douleur, *f.*; tristesse, *f.*; angoisse, *f.*

sort, sorte, *f.*; espèce, *f.*; **all —s of**, toutes sortes de; **anything of the —**, quoique ce soit de pareil.
sortie, sortie, *f.*
soul, âme, *f.*
sound, sain, -e.
sound, sonner.
southern, méridional, -e.
sovereign, souverain, -e.
Spain, Espagne, *f.*
spare, épargner.
speak, parler.
spectator, spectateur, *m.*; assistant, *m.*
speech, discours, *m.*; parole, *f.*
spend, passer (*time*).
spin, filer.
spite, dépit, *m.*; **in — of**, malgré.
sport; make — of, se moquer de.
spot, endroit, *m.*; place, *f.*; lieu, *m.*
spouse, époux, *m.*, épouse, *f.*
spread, se répandre.
spring, (=water) source, *f.*; fontaine, *f.*
sprinkle, asperger.
spur, éperon, *m.*
square, place, *f.*
squire, écuyer, *m.*
staff, (*military*) maison, *f.*; estafette, *f.*; état-major, *m.*; suite, *f.*; (=pole) hampe, *f.*
stained-glass windows, vitrail, *m.*, *pl.*, vitraux.
stairs, les escaliers, *m.*
stake, bûcher, *m.*; **burn at the —**, brûler au bûcher.
stand, être debout.
standard, étendard, *m.*; bannière, *f.*
start; awake with a —, se réveiller en sursaut.
start, (=surprise) tressaillir; **— out**, (=depart) partir, partant, être parti, je pars, je partis.
state, état, *m.*; condition, *f.*
statue, statue, *f.*
stay, (=remain) rester; se tenir.
steal, voler.
step, pas, *m.*; (*of stair*) marche, *f.*; **take —s**, faire des démarches.
stick, bâton, *m.*
still, (*adj.*) tranquil, -le; (*adv.* = again) encore; (*conj.* =however) cependant.
stirrup, étrier, *m.*
stone, pierre, *f.*
stop, arrêter; s'arrêter.
story, histoire, *f.*
stout, fort, -e.
straight, droit.
strange, étrange; singulier.
stranger, étrang-er, -ère.
street, rue, *f.*
strengthen, affermir.
strictly, strictement; avec sévérité; **keep —**; garder à l'étroit; garder de près.
strike, frapper.
strong, fort, -e.
stronghold, ville forte, *f.*; forteresse, *f.*; château fort, *m.*
study, étude, *f.*; cabinet, *m.*
subject, sujet, -te; soumis, -e; **be —**, être sujet, être soumis.
subject, soumettre; assujétir.
submission, soumission, *f.*
submit, se soumettre (à).
subscribe, souscrire (à).
succeed, (=make a success) réussir (à); arriver à; (=come after) succéder à.
success, succès, *m.*
succor, secours, *m.*
such, tel, -le; *before adj. or adv.*, si; **— a** *before noun*, un tel, une telle; **— a** *before adj. or adv.*, un si, une si.
sudden, soudain, -e; **all of a —, —ly**, tout à coup.
suffer, souffrir, souffrant, avoir souffert, je souffre, je souffris; pâtir.
suffering, souffrance, *f.*
suffice, suffire, suffisant, avoir suffi, je suffis, je suffis.
suggest, suggérer.
suicide, suicide, *m.*; **attempt at —**, tentative de suicide.
suit, aller à; plaire à; convenir à.
suitably, convenablement.
suitor, amant, *m.*; prétendant, *m.*
summon, (=call) appeler; (*an enemy*) sommer (de).

summons, sommations, *f.*; appels, *m.*
Sunday, dimanche, *m.*
supernatural, supernaturel, -le.
superstitious, superstitieu-x, -se.
supper, souper, *m.*; **for —**, **à** souper.
supply, suppléer; fournir.
suppose, supposer; être censé.
sure, sûr, -e; **to be —!** certes! **make —**, s'assurer; **feel —**, être sûr.
surely, sûrement.
surface, surface, *f.*
surprise; take by —, surprendre, surprenant, avoir surpris, je surprends, je surpris.
surprising, étonnant, -e.
surrender, rendre; se rendre (à); livrer (à).
surround, entourer (de).
suspect, se douter (de).
sustain, soutenir.
swear, (=take an oath) faire serment; prêter serment; (= blaspheme) jurer.
sword, épée, *f.*; sabre, *m.*; fer, *m.*

T

take, (*person*) mener; (*object*) prendre, prenant, avoir pris, je prends, je pris; **— again**, reprendre; **— away**, enlever; **— care** prendre garde; **— off**, ôter; **— possession of**, s'emparer de; **— place**, avoir lieu.
talk, parler; causer.
tall, haut, -e.
tapestry, tapisserie, *f.*
tax, taxe, *f.*
taxation, taxe, *f.*; taille, *f.*
tax-collector, collecteur de taxes, *m.*
teach, enseigner (à).
tear, larme, *f.*; **shed —s**, verser des pleurs.
tear, (*cloth*) déchirer; se déchirer; **— away**, arracher (à).
Te Deum, Te Deum, *m.*
telegraph, télégraphe, *m.*
telephone, téléphone, *m.*
tell, dire (à), disant, avoir dit, je dis, je dis; (=narrate) raconter.
temper, humeur, *f.*; **bad —**, **de** mauvaise humeur.
ten, dix.
tender, tendre.
term, terme, *m.*
terrible, terrible; affreu-x, -se.
territory, territoire, *m.*
terror; in —, avec effroi, *m.*
Testament; Old —, Ancien testament, *m.*
testify, témoigner.
than, que; *before numbers*, **de**; **more —**, plus que *or* de.
that, (*adj.*) ce; (*conj.*) que; **so —**, afin que; (*dem. pron.*) **celui**, celle, ceux, celles; **— thing**, cela; **— is**, voilà; (=it) ce; (*rel. pron.*) qui, que; **all —**, **everything —**, tout ce qui; tout ce que.
the, le, *m.*; la, *f.*, l' —; les, *pl.*
their, leur.
them, les, eux, elles; **of —**, en.
themselves, se; eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes.
then, (*time*) alors; (=after) puis; (=next) ensuite; (=therefore) donc; **since —**, depuis lors.
theologian, théologien, *m.*
there, là, y; **— is**, il y a *or* il est; **— was**, il y avait; **— will be**, il y aura.
therefore, donc.
thereupon, là-dessus; sur cela.
these, (*adj.*) ces; (*pron.*) **ceux-ci**, celles-ci.
they, ils, elles; (*indef.*) on.
thigh, hanche, *f.*
thing, chose, *f.*; **among other —s**, entre autres choses.
think, penser (à); songer (à); (= believe) croire (à, en).
third, troisième.
thirteen, treize.
thirteenth, treizième; (*in dates*) treize.
thirty, trente.
thirty-one, trente-et-un.
this, (*adj.*) ce, cet, cette; (*pron.*) ceci, celui-ci, celle-ci.

thoroughly, entièrement; complètement; bien.
those, (*adj.*) ces; (*pron.*) ceux, celles, ceux-là, celles-là; — **days**, ces jours-là.
though, quoique, bien que, *with subjunctive*; **make as** —, faire mine de; **even** —, quand; *with conditional*, quand-même.
thousand, mille, *m.*; (*in dates*) mil.
threaten, menacer.
three, trois.
throne, trône, *m.*
throng, foule, *f.*; mêlée, *f.*
through, par; à travers de; (=by means of) à cause de.
throughout, par tout.
throw, jeter.
thus, ainsi.
tiger, tigre, *m.*
time, (*once, twice, etc.*) fois, *f.*; (*duration*) temps, *m.*; **up to this** —, jusqu'à présent; **at the** — **of**; à l'époque de; **at the same** —, à la fois; en même temps; **a long** —, longtemps; **short** —, peu de temps; **have a good** —, s'amuser; **from** — **to** —, de temps en temps.
timid, timide; cranti-f, -ve.
timidity, timidité, *f.*
timidly, timidement.
tired, fatigué, -e; las, -se.
title, titre, *m.*
to, à, *before infinitive, for direction, before names of cities;* (*purpose*) pour; (=as far as) jusqu'à, de, *loose connective;* en, *before names of countries; when* in order to *can be supplied*, à; (=at the house of) chez; auprès de.
to-day, aujourd'hui.
to-morrow, demain.
tone, ton, *m.*; **in a loud** —, à haute voix.
to-night, ce soir, *m.*
too, (=also) aussi; (*quantity*) trop; — **much**, — **many**, trop de.
torment, tourmenter.
torture, la torture, *f.*
total, total, -e.
touch, toucher.
towards, (*a person*) envers; (*a place*) vers.
tower, tour, *f.*
town, ville, *f.*
trace, tracer.
trade, métier, *m.*
trait, trait, *m.*
traitor, traître, *m.*
trample, terrasser; fouler aux pieds; fouler sous (les) pieds; marcher sur.
transfer, transférer; transporter.
transport, transporter.
travel, voyage, *m.*; progrès, *m.*
travel, voyager.
treachery, trahison, *f.*
treasure, trésor, *m.*
treasurer, trésorier, *m.*
treasury, trésor, *m.*
treat, traiter.
treaty, traité, *m.*
tree, arbre, *m.*; **fairies'** —, l'arbre aux fées; l'arbre des fées.
tremble, trembler; tressaillir.
trial, (*legal*) procès, *m.*; (=test) épreuve, *f.*; peine, *f.*; **a sore** —, une peine bien dure.
triumph, triomphe, *m.*
triumphal, triomphale.
triumphant, triomphant, -e.
troop, troupe, *f.*
trot, trot, *m.*; **on a** —, au trot.
trouble, se tourmenter de, se soucier de.
truce, trève, *f.*
true, vrai, -e; sincère; véritable; **it is** —, il est vrai.
truly, vraiment; en vérité; réellement.
trust, espérer.
truth, vérité, *f.*
truthfully, avec vérité; en bonne foi.
try, (=strive) essayer (de); s'efforcer (de); (*legally*) faire le procès, juger.
turn, (se) tourner; — **around**, se retourner; — **one's back**, tourner le dos.
turn, tour, *m.*; **in their** —, à leur tour.

twelve, douze.
twenty, vingt.
twenty-eight, vingt-huit.
twenty-eighth, (*in dates*) le vingt-huit.
twenty-five, vingt-cinq.
twenty-nine, vingt-neuf.
twenty-seven, vingt-sept.
twenty-seventh, (*in dates*) le vingt-sept.
twenty-third, (*in dates*) le vingt-trois.
two, deux.

U

unbearable, insupportable.
uncle, oncle, *m.*
under, sous.
understand, entendre; comprendre, comprenant, avoir compris, je comprends, je compris.
undertake, entreprendre, entreprenant, avoir entrepris, j'entreprends, j'entrepris.
unfortunately, malheureusement.
ungrateful, ingrat, -e.
unhappy, malheureu-x, -se (de).
unless, sinon; à moins que, *followed by subjunctive and* ne; sauf.
unlike, différent, -e (de); **be —**, ressembler peu.
unselfish, dévoué, -e; plein(e) d'abnégation, *f.*
until, (*conj.*) jusqu'à ce que, *generally followed by subjunctive*; (*prep.*) jusqu'à; **— then**, jusque-là.
unto, à.
up to, jusqu'à.
upon, sur; à.
upright, debout.
urge on, pousser à, presser de.
urgency, urgence, *f.*
urgent, urgent, -e.
us, nous.
use, employer; **make — of**, se servir de.
used to, *translate by the imperfect of the next verb.*
useless, inutile.
usual; **as —**, comme d'habitude; comme d'ordinaire.
usual, habitude, *f.*; (*adj.*) accoutumé, -e.

V

vain, vain, -e; **in —**, en vain.
vainly, en vain.
vase, vase, *m.*
vehemently, avec véhémence.
velvet, velours, *m.*
vengeance, vengeance, *f.*
venture, s'aventurer; oser, *no prep., one negative.*
verify, vérifier.
very, (*adv.*) très; bien; fort; **— much**, beaucoup; (*adj.*) même, *before noun*; **— midst**, beau milieu, *m.* (=even) même, *after noun.*
vestments, vêtements, *m.*
victim, victime, *f.*
victory, victoire, *f.*
view, vue, *f.*; **take a sensible — of**, considérer d'une manière sensée.
village, village, *m.*
villager, villageois, -e.
violence, violence, *f.*; force, *f.*
Virgin, vierge, *f.*; jeune fille, *f.*; fille, *f.*
vision, vision, *f.*
visit, visite, *f.*
visit, visiter.
voice, voix, *f.*
vow, vœu, *m.*; **make a —**, faire vœu.

W

wait for, attendre.
walk about, se promener.
wall, mur, *m.*; muraille, *f.*
want, vouloir (*no prep.*), voulant, avoir voulu, je veux, je voulus.
war, guerre, *f.*
war, faire la guerre; porter les armes; (=skirmish) guerroyer.
warfare, guerre, *f.*; **weary of —**, de guerre lasse *or* fatigué de la guerre.
warn, avertir; prévenir.

warning, avertissement, *m.*
warrior, guerrier, *m.*, guerrière, *f.*
was to, *use* devoir.
watch, veiller; regarder; (*a prisoner*) garder; guetter.
watchful, vigilant, -e.
water, eau, *f.*; **holy —**, eau bénite; **water!** de l'eau!
way, route, *f.*; chemin, *m.*; voie, *f.*; **on their —**, en route *or* en chemin; **make —**, faire son chemin; se frayer un chemin; **in many —s**, sous bien des rapports; (=manner) manière, *f.*; **by the —**, d'ailleurs.
we, nous.
weak, faible.
weaken, affaiblir.
weapon, arme, *f.*
wear, porter.
weary, las, -se; fatigué, -e; **— of warfare**, de guerre lasse.
weave, tisser.
week, semaine, *f.*
weep, pleurer.
welcome, faire bon accueil à; accueillir; souhaiter la bienvenue à.
well, (*adv.*) bien; **as — as**, aussi bien que; (*interj.*) eh bien!
well, puits, *m.*; **fairies' —**, le puits aux, *or* des, fées.
what, (*adj.*) quel, quelle, quels, quelles; (*interj.*) quoi! *or* comment!; (*pron.*) qu'est-ce qui *or* que; quoi; ce qui, ce que; (*rel. pron.*) ce qui, ce que.
whatsoever, n'importe ce que; quelque; n'importe quel, -le.
when, quand; lorsque; où.
whence, d'où.
whenever, quand.
where, où.
whereby, par où.
wherein, dans lequel, laquelle, *etc.*
whereupon, sur quoi.
wherewith, de quoi; pour.
whether, si.
which, (*rel. pron.*) qui, que, lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles; ce qui, ce que; **of —**, dont; (*adj.*) quel, quelle, quels, quelles.
while, pendant que; tandis que; *before present participle*, en; **once in a —**, de temps en temps *or* à chaque instant.
white, blanc, blanche.
who, qui.
whom, que, qui, lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles.
whose, dont.
why, pourquoi.
wicked, mauvais, -e.
wide, large.
wife, femme, *f.*
will, gré, *m.*; volonté, *f.*; **against her —**, contre son gré; malgré elle.
will; (*meaning futurity*) *use future of verb*; (*meaning volition*) vouloir, voulant, avoir voulu, je veux, je voulus.
willing; be — to, vouloir bien.
win, gagner; remporter; obtenir; **— again**, regagner.
wind, vent, *m.*
window, fenêtre; **stained glass —**, vitrail; *m.*, *pl.* vitraux.
wine, vin, *m.*
wing, aile, *f.*
winter, hiver, *m.*
wise, sage; **in no —**, nullement.
wish, désir, *m.*; souhait, *m.*; vœu, *m.*
wish, vouloir (*no prep.*), voulant, avoir voulu, je veux, je voulus.
wished-for, désiré, -e.
witch, sorcière, *f.*
witchcraft, sorcellerie, *f.*
with, (=accompanied by, with the help of) avec; (=by means of) de; (=at the house of) chez.
withdraw, retirer; se retirer dans.
within, (*prep.*) dans; à; (*adv.*) en dedans; **— reach**, à portée.
without, (*prep.*) sans; privé de; (=outside of) au dehors de.
witness, témoin, *m.*
witness, témoigner; voir.
woman, femme, *f.*
wonted, accoutumé, -e; habituel, -le.
wood, bois, *m.*; **bundle of —, fagot**, *m.*
woolen, de laine, *f.*

word, mot, *m.*; **send** —, faire dire; **keep her** —, tenir parole.
work, ouvrage, *m.*; travail, *m.*; œuvre, *f.*; **at** —, à l'œuvre; **to** —! à l'œuvre! travaillez!
work, travailler.
world, monde, *m.*
worthless, insignifiant, -e.
worthy, digne; brave.
would, (*meaning condition*) *use conditional of verb;* — **that**, je voudrais que.
wound, blessure, *f.*
wound, blesser.
wrath, colère, *f.*; courroux, *m.*
wreath, guirlande, *f.*
write; — **down**, écrire, écrivant, avoir écrit, j'écris, j'écrivis.
writer, écrivain, *m.*
wrong, tort, *m.*; **be** —, avoir tort.

Y

yawn, bailler.
year, an, *m.*; année, *f.*; **the war of 100 years**, la guerre de cent ans.
yes, oui.
yet, (=again) encore; (=however) cependant, toutefois; (=previously) auparavant.
yield, céder.
you, vous.
young, jeune, cadet, -te.
your, votre, vos.
yours, le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres.
yourself, vous-même.

Z

zeal, zèle, *m.*

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